The New-York Times.

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THE STRIKE TROUBLE.

Violent Demonstration by the Eight-Hour Men.

Threatened Attack on Steinway's Piano-Forte Manufactory.

The Police Disperse the Rioters with Their Clubs.

Suspension of Operations by the Sugar-Refiners.

Strike of Central Railroad Machinists and Employes.

The strikes in this city are now assuming a threatening aspect, as the workmen seem disposed to resort to force in hopes of gaining their ends. Yesterday this belligerent feeling manifested itself at STEINWAY'S piano-forte factory, when the strikers became so threatening in their language and demeanor that the Police were compelled to interfere, and something of a struggle occurred. Fortunately the efforts of the Police were prompt and in the initiative, so that there was no great damage occasioned. The angry feeling among the strikers is evidently on the increase, and further trouble is anticipated if they do not moderate their mode of action. We give to-day full and reliable reports of all the strike movements in this City, yesterday, as gathered by our own reporters.

The Strike at Steinway's.

At a late hour on Friday night, information deemed to be of a reliable nature, was received by Superintendent KELSO, to the effect that an attempt would be made yesterday by the disaffected workmen lately employed at STEINWAY & SONS' piano-factory, and who have been on a strike for nearly three weeks to drive out the men who had returned to their work, and to "clear out" the establishment. It will be remembered that the great majority of the men employed by STEINWAY & SONS who struck for eight hours a day and an advance of twenty per cent. on piece work, disheartened by the determined stand taken by their employers, returned to their work, but about sixty of the men still held out. The disaffected workmen held a meeting on Friday afternoon, and it is alleged that the plan for the attack on the piano factory, in which 600 persons are usually employed, was then matured. The details of the plan, as divulged to the Police, were as follows: The intended assailants being small in number, determined to seek aid from those of other trades now on strike and this aid was promised them. The strikers were to meet at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at Lexington-avenue and Forty-second-street. They expected that there would be but a small squad of Police on duty there, and if these could be overpowered before reinforcements arrived, the strikers would gain access to the factory and clear it out. If this plan should fail they were to assemble in such force as to block up all the approaches to the factory and prevent the workmen from entering the place.

The Superintendent upon learning of this plot hastened to Police Head-quarters and consulted with Inspector WALLING and Capt. GUNNER of the Nineteenth Precinct, in whose district the factory is located. Orders were sent out by telegraph to all the precincts to hold the entire force in readiness for immediate service. Two hundred and fifty patrolmen were ordered to rendezvous at East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station at 4 A. M., and 150 men at the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station at the same time. This force, together with the workmen employed at the factory, was deemed sufficient to repel any attack which might be made on the building, while heavy reinforcements could be summoned by telegraph if required. Shortly before 5 o'clock the men who had assembled at the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station were marched to the factory, which occupies an entire block, bounded by Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets and Lexington and Fourth avenues. The force consisted of detachments from the following precincts: Nineteenth, Capt. GUNNER; Twentieth, Capt. CAFFREY; Twenty-second, Capt. KILLALEA; Sixteenth, Capt. SANDERS; Tenth, Capt. LYNAN; Eighteenth, Capt. CAMERON; Seventeenth, Capt. WALSH; Eleventh, Capt. MURPHY; Ninth, Capt. WASHBURNE, and Twenty-ninth, Capt. BURDEN. Superintendent KELSO commanded this force in person. A cordon of Police was drawn around the building, and a strong line of skirmishers thrown out down to Third-avenue. Capt. IRVING and Detectives SIMINGTON, CLAPP and RIELLY, of the Central Office, were also on hand, and together with several precinct officers in plain clothes, were detailed to keep a sharp lookout for the approach of any hostile body of men who might have gathered in the neighborhood.

The reserve force was held quietly at the Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, with orders not to make appearance unless its services were required, so as not to provoke a collision by its presence. The force consisted of detachments of the Twenty-first Precinct, Capt. WILLIAMS; Eighth, Capt. MCCULLOUGH; Fifteenth, Capt. BYRNES; Fourteenth, Capt. CLINCHY; Thirteenth, Capt. MCDONNELL; Seventh, Capt. MOUNT, and Twenty-eighth, Capt. GARLAND. They were in command of Inspector DILKS and Capt. COPELAND.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock one of the mounted patrol, several of whom had been detailed as messengers, reported to the Superintendent that the strikers were gathering in large force at Forty-second-street and Lexington-avenue, and the whole force on the ground was in a moment placed in readiness. Deterred, however, by the large force of Police, the plan of attack on the building was abandoned. The strikers contented themselves with gathering about the corners and following up STEINWAY'S men, who were going to work, and endeavoring to dissuade them. While so engaged the Police did not interfere, but when some strikers, bolder and more excited than the rest, attempted to prevent the men from going to work, the Police charged and drove them off, and several times resorted to their batons in dispersing the crowd. At one time a crowd of 75 or 100 men made a rush toward the building, with what intentions could not be ascertained, unless it were to try the temper of the Police, but they were beaten back, and ran in dismay toward Third-avenue, where they dispersed.

Among the latter Superintendent KELSO noticed that one man, a machinist named THEODORE PFLETSCHINGER, residing at No. 377 East Thirty-first-street, was especially prominent. He stood directly in the way of the non-striking machinists who were coming to work, and threatened them with vengeance. Capt. WALSH warned him to desist, but he refused unless they joined the strikers. The Superintendent ordered his arrest, which was effected by Sergt. NICHOLSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct. PFLETSCHINGER was brought before Justice SHANDLEY, at Essex Market, in the afternoon. He said he was a member of a committee appointed by the Eight-hour League to solicit the workmen to join the strikers, and denied having used any intimidating language. He was discharged with a caution.

At 7 o'clock work at the piano factory commenced, and on calling the roll in the different workshops, it was ascertained that 540 men and apprentices answered to their names, leaving but sixty disaffected strikers out of the large number of men employed by this firm.

At 7½ o'clock, a messenger hurried to Superintendent KELSO with the information that a mob of about 100 men had made an attack on the factory of B. PHYFE & CO., carpenters and builders, at Forty-second-street and Second-avenue; that they had taken possession of the building, and were intent on cleaning it out. Capts. Gunner, Burden, Murphy, Sanders, Lynan and Washburne with a hundred men, were at once dispatched to the scene of the disturbance. It appears that the men in the employ of PHYFE & CO. resumed work yesterday morning, and the "strikers" attempted to force an entrance into the rear of the building, with the intention of driving the workmen out. Here, however, they were met by Mr. STEINMETZ, the owner of the building, who warned them not to attempt to enter, as the first man breaking down the door would be regarded as a trepasser, and he would shoot him upon the threshold. The determined conduct of Mr. STEINMETZ compelled them to desist, but the mob rushing around to the front of the building, entered without opposition. They seized the foreman in charge of the place, hurled him down-stairs and forced him into the street. They then drove out the workmen and took possession of the building, refusing to allow any one to enter. At this juncture the Police arrived on the scene and charged on the crowd in and about the building. The contest was brief. The strikers, quailing beneath the shower of blows from the officers' batons, broke and ran toward Third-avenue in wild disorder. At Third-avenue they met a detachment of the reserve force under Inspector DILKS and Capt. COPELAND. Caught between two fires, their demoralization was complete. During the mêlée a number of the strikers were knocked down, trampled upon, and severely injured. One man was thrown against an iron railing and had his shoulder fractured, another had his arm broken by a blow from a policeman's baton, and many received severe scalp-wounds and contusions. The wounded men were picked up and hurried away by their friends, and their names could not be ascertained. None of the Police were injured. After the mob had dispersed the workmen returned to their labors, and a detachment of Police was left in charge of the building.

At noon the men at STEINWAY'S left work for dinner, and were protected to and from their homes by the Police. They were not molested. At 1 o'clock P. M. they resumed work. At 3½ o'clock Superintendent KELSO withdrew the larger portion of his force, leaving Capt. GUNNER, with 100 men, to protect the factory and the workmen. The men in the building worked quietly during the afternoon, and, receiving their pay at 6 o'clock, departed to their homes without molestation. The protective force, with the exception of five policemen, was then withdrawn, and the factory closed for the week.

The Sugar Refiners Resist.

The trade in refined sugars is seriously affected by the strikes, as the principal sugar refiners are resisting the demands of their workmen. The men demand $2 50 per day of ten hours, and twenty-five cents for every extra hour. This the refiners refuse to grant, on the ground that they wish to make a distinction in the class of workmen employed. In order to prepare for the general suspension in sugar refining, the bulk of the stock in that article has already been withdrawn from the wholesale market. As it is, prices in refined sugars have advanced from a half to one cent per pound, though these are only nominal quotations, as the leading houses refuse to fix or name any prices, preferring to hold their manufactured stocks in reserve in order to supply regular customers at fair rates.

It is claimed by those who are familiar with the sugar market, that the workmen could not have chosen a time when their demands would be more promptly resisted, or with less inconvenience to the refiners. A meeting was held by the refiners on Friday afternoon in the rooms of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, the trade being fully represented, when the subject of the threatened strike was thoroughly discussed. It was finally resolved unanimously that the refiners will continue to pay the same wages for the same number of hours work as they pay now, and no more. Arrangements were made to notify the men in the refineries of this action, and at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, the general suspension of refining operations was decided upon. As this "lock out" will suddenly deprive several thousand men of work, there may be some trouble among them.

Excitement Among the Machinists.

A meeting of about 500 machinists was held at Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday morning. The principal topic was the clubbing of the strikers by the Police. The Chairman referred in severe terms to the conduct of the Police, and proposed that a committee of two from each trade be appointed to select a competent lawyer to give them legal advice as to their rights, and to prosecute the Police or any parties who assaulted the men. A machinist said that he understood parties went to the Police Captains and gave them money to order clubbings. He thought it should be known whether Superintendent KELSO authorized the Captains to club strikers wherever they were found in force. If he did, the men were liable to be clubbed even in the rooms where they held their meetings.

The Chairman said that not being a lawyer he was unable to say whether the Police could trespass upon premises, but he should like to be informed upon this point.

The Chairman proposed that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, lay the facts of the case before him, and ask what rights working men possessed. This was done, but the Committee reported they were unable to see the Mayor during the afternoon.

The declaration of a machinist that the working men would never rest until the Police Captains ordering the clubbing were dismissed, was cheered vociferously.

Another man stood up, and, exhibiting a face full of cuts and bruises, related how he had been clubbed off Mr. PHYFE'S premises, and had his coat torn by Mr. PHYFE. He called on the Police Captain to prefer a charge of assault, and the Captain refused to receive it.

Another machinist, as spokesman of a deputation, said one of their number, a German, was arrested for no offence and had been locked up that morning. A deputation of piano-makers and machinists were peaceably walking toward Third-avenue, toward STEINWAY'S place, when Capt. GUNNER ordered them to move on, which they did. The Police came behind and clubbed them.

It was reported that PHYFE'S men were all out on strike, that GILLIS & GEOGHAN, No. 116 Wooster-street, gave the eight hours to the outside men (non-society) only, and O'HARA, of Hunter's Point, had agreed to the demands of his men—twenty-seven bosses in all having agreed.

It was unanimously resolved to hold an indignation meeting before forty-eight hours had elapsed.

Mr. JOHN FAHRANBACH, of Cleveland, Ohio, President of the International Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Association, was introduced at the close of the meeting, and delivered an address. He said he was informed that the Police of New-York had organized a system of persecution against the men who dared to ask for their rights. [Cries of "That's so."] He hoped they would continue th t system. [Cheers.] Nothing was better calculated to arose the great masses of the working men of America. [Cheers.] It would be the best thing that ever happened to the working men of New-York. They should not be discouraged. Every cause has its martyrs. Many of the working men would suffer, but they should remember that the liberty they enjoy was won by men who never were benefited by it. They should keep away from whisky-shops, avoid being spendthrifts, and leave no room for the accusation that they would spend the extra time in eating and drinking. The working men do not earn enough to carouse, but if any one wished to see the men who drink heavily, he should go down to Wall-street. [Cheers.] In conclusion, the speaker advocated prudence, quietness and moderation in all things, and said if a system calculated to lead to disturbance were pursued it was not the workmen who would be responsible. [Cheers.]

Complaints Against the Police.

A deputation of the working men appointed at the meeting yesterday, at Germania Hall, called on Police Commissioners SMITH and MANIERRE, to complain of the action of the Police in using their clubs while dispersing the mobs in front of Steinway's establishment, and in Forty-second-street. The Commissioners stated that the action of the Police force was in accordance with orders issued by Superintendent KELSO, and had the concurrence of the Board. As the Committee did not seem satisfied with the explanation, it is probable that the Commissioners will accept a complaint against the Superintendent of Police, in order that the matter may be fully investigated. A complaint has been lodged against Capt. CAFFERY for having ordered violence to be used against the person of HENRY MCKAVANAGH, a committee-man, who was influencing the men employed in the premises of FRIST & PRYBALL, in Fortieth-street, on Friday. MCKAVANAGH claims that instead of arresting Mr. PRYBALL for striking him with an iron bar, Capt. CAFFREY told PRYBALL that if he made a complaint against MCKAVAGH he would arrest him. The case will be investigated at an early date.

The Bakers' Association.

A meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Association was held last evening at Putnam Hall, corner of Twelfth-street and Third-avenue. It was resolved to make every effort to induce non-society men to enter the organization, and to renew their undertaking to raise funds in view of the contemplated strike for reduced hours of labor, or an increased rate of wages.

The Cabinet-Makers.

The cabinet-makers met at Teutonia Hall yesterday morning and received several reports. It was reported that ROUX & CO. said they were compelled, while agreeing to the eight-hour system, to run their machines between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., to meet contracts. ZEIGLER'S men would resume work on the eight-hour system on Monday. POTTIER & STYMUS gave twenty per cent. advance, but held on at ten hours.

WILLIAM SADLER, of No. 430 Sixth-street, a striker, was held for trial at Essex Market, yesterday, for assaulting and tearing the clothes of LOUIS HOFFMAN, of No. 162 Essex-street, a cabinet-maker, who would not go on strike.

Meetings at Military Hall.

The carriage-makers also met at Military Hall, but no reports of importance were offered, and the meeting adjourned to hear an address from Mr. BRITTON, President of BREWSTER & CO.'s manufactory.

The wheelwrights and blacksmiths also held a meeting at Military Hall in the evening, when it was reported that with one exception the firms which have been trying the eight-hour experiment have signified an intention to return to the old system. Action was therefore taken to stop work on Monday, when about 600 men will renew the strike.

The Coach Painters' Eight-hour League held a meeting in the evening, when arrangements were made to join in a great eight-hour demonstration, which is to come off on the 4th of July. A delegation of the house painters addressed the meeting on the subject, urging prompt and united action.

In Brooklyn—Threatened Violence.

There is no immediate prospect of a termination of the strike in Brooklyn. The machine-shops of the Fifth and Second Wards have notices posted up in their windows reading as follows:

"This establishment will hereafter be opened for business at 7 o'clock A. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M."

An unfinished steam-boat being built by HUBBARD & WHITTAKER, will be taken to Providence to be finished.

In the Seventh Precinct, Greenpoint, the stove manufactory of KIEZER & CO., has been threatened by small bands of stove-makers from New-York for a few days past. It appears that the Stove Union men in New-York City out on strike urged the Kiezer workmen to "go and do likewise," but they refused and stuck to their work. A gang of strikers having visited the factory, where between forty and fifty hands were employed, and having notified the non-strikers that they would return in force and beat them away from the shop, KIEZER furnished his men with revolvers and ammunition, while the Seventh Precinct men, under Capt. RHOADES, have been ordered to watch for any attempt at violence.

The Strikes in Jersey City—A Desperate Fight.

The workmen in Jersey City who have hesitated since the commencement of the strike in New-York, whether to join in a similar movement or remain quiet, have gradually drifted into the general strike, and last night no less than eight hundred men quit work. This was the result of the meeting and discussion held on Friday evening.

The first to join the movement were the coopers employed by O'DONNELL BROS., who have been out since the first of the week. They demand ten cents per barrel increase over the present rates of pay, and a reduction of time to nine hours. The men claim that their firm has taken contracts at ruinously low rates, and that in order not to be subjected to a loss they have furnished the men with cheap and poor material, demanding extra labor and causing a loss to the mechanics.

The iron and steel workers will strike, if at all, upon the eight-hour system alone. Their wages are satisfactory, but they think the time is too long. Delegates have been chosen from most shops, and it is believed others will be from all the establishment in Jersey City and Hoboken, to attend a convention to-morrow evening, when definite action will be taken and the men in all the shops will be guided by the action of their delegates.

The men employed in MATTHIESEN & WEICHER'S sugar refinery, at the foot of Washington-street, struck at the close of working hours yesterday, in accordance with the arrangement agreed upon on Friday evening. They claim that they are underpaid and work over hours in rooms and at work extremely detrimental to health. Yesterday men were appointed to notify their employers that a general strike would be made if their wages were not increased. They were told that the firm was not prepared to give any answer at that time. The refinery is run day and night, without intermission, and the men working in divisions have heretofore received $1 60 a day. They are satisfied to work ten hours but demand an increase of wages to $2 50 a day, which they claim the firm is quite able to pay. About 450 men are employed, and of this number about 300 struck yesterday afternoon. The strikers included most of the men at work "inside," but about fifty of them remained, and the strike did not reach the men employed in the yards, and at the wharves, about 100 in number. On discovering that the outside men were not going to join the strike, a number of the strikers endeavored to persuade them to drop work, but without success. It was evident that more stringent measures were about to be used, and Chief of Police MCWILLIAMS was notified. He immediately posted officers in the neighborhood where a disturbance was expected.

During the evening, two officers, named EATON and STERLING, posted near MATTHEISEN & WEICHER'S refinery, while watching a crowd of men in Dudley-street, heard the sounds of quarreling in a saloon, and entered to prevent any breach of the peace.

Two men were fighting, but directly the officers entered, they were attacked by a crowd of men. Officer STERLING was struck several times, but held his ground till assistance arrived; EATON, however, was set upon by a powerfully-built man named MATTHEW POWERS, one of the sugar refiners, who, armed with a heavy club, struck and felled him three times in succession—as the officer rose each time, he fired at his assailant, but did not wound him. The third blow laid him senseless upon the floor, and was so severe that the blood burst from his nose, mouth and ears. At this juncture a force of officers arrived, and the men were arrested. Officer EATON'S injuries are feared to be fatal.

ON THE RAILROAD.

Employees on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads Engage in the Strike.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15.—Thirteen hundred machinists, carpenters and painters employed on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad have struck for the eight-hour system. The claim was made last Wednesday and today the reply was given that it could not be complied with, on which the men in the shops at West Albany dropped their work-tools, marched out and formed in line. One of the leaders called out, "those in favor of eight hours, step to the right, and those for ten hours, to the left." All the men stepped to the right, and afterward marched, with a banner inscribed "Eight hours and no compromise," to all the shops, gathering accessions to their ranks at every shop until the strike was completed. One of their leaders addressed them, counseling moderation. The train-hands, switch-tenders and truckmen were also induced to join in the strike. It is said the strike will extend along the entire distance of the road. The movement continued all day, and it is thought will extend to the Boston and Albany Railroad shops in East Albany.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15—7 P. M.—Clear and partially cloudy weather is now prevailing from Tennessee to Lake Erie, the upper lakes and northwest with light to fresh winds, also southwestward to Texas. Cloudy and threatening weather over the Central Gulf States. Cloudy weather and areas of rain over the South Atlantic States, with light to fresh southerly to westerly winds. Cloudy and partially cloudy weather over the New-England and Middle States, with light to fresh variable winds. Cloudy weather at Portland, Oregon and San Francisco, but partially cloudy weather at San Diego. The barometer is now highest over South-eastern Missouri and North-eastern Kansas.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer; easterly to southerly winds and cloudy and possibly threatening weather for the North-west, and will extend eastward over the upper lake region. Clear and partially cloudy weather for the Southern States, with light to fresh winds, and for the Middle and New-England States, with light to fresh westerly winds, the latter backing to southerly over the lower lake region.

Proceedings at the National Saengerfest.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—A large number of delegates from the different societies in attendance at the Saengerfest assembled at the hall this morning. Forty-three societies were represented. A motion to hold a National Saengerfest every fifth year, instead of every second year was tabled. A motion to allow each society one delegate for every twelve members, instead of two delegates for each society, was adopted. Cleveland was selected as the place of holding the next Saengerfest.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Entire Destruction of a Western Steam-Boat.

More Than Twenty of the Crew Dead or Missing—Cause of the Explosion Unknown—Names of the Sufferers.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, June 15.—The raft-boat *D. A. McDonald*, under command of WALL BIGELOW, passed here about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and when nearly opposite North McGregor her boilers exploded and blew all above the boiler deck into fragments. The hull immediately sunk in about sixteen feet of water. The *Alamaka*, a transfer boat between Prairie du Chien and McGregor, fortunately was at the landing at North McGregor, and went to the assistance of the sufferers and picked up eight of the crew, five of whom were seriously wounded. Two of them have since died. It is not definitely known how many were on board at the time of the accident, and it is impossible to ascertain at present, as the Captain and owner of the boat remained in St. Louis. As near as can be made out from the stories of those saved, there must have been between twenty-nine and thirty-five. The following is a list of the crew as far as ascertained:

Jack Kelley; killed.

Daniel Hoagby, of Lacrosse; fatally injured; since dead.

Mr. Lawrence, of Lacrosse; badly hurt.

Charlie Peterson, of Lacrosse; badly hurt.

Pat. Kelly, of Amboy; badly hurt.

Jas. Morrison, of St. Charles; slightly scalded.

Spencer Rice, of Trempleau; slightly scalded.

Sam. Johnson, of Lacrosse; slightly scalded.

Jacob Hanly, of Wisconsin; slightly scalded.

Wall Bigelow, acting Captain; slightly scalded.

J. Lynch, the cook, of Lacrosse, is uninjured.

Several of the crew are missing, and were probably killed.

Pat. Flannigan; killed.

Thomas Riley is uninjured.

Mike Dowell, cook, of La Crosse, and John Martin, the second pilot, of La Crosse, were killed.

Robert Solomon, the second engineer, who was on duty at the time of the explosion, and reported as among the killed, has turned up, badly scalded and bruised, but not fatally. He says he was attending carefully to his duty, and had tried the water not more than three minutes before the explosion, and found water in the two top gauges. He seems to think the boiler was very inferior, but cannot account for the explosion.

The crew of the *Natoma* are now dragging the river, but as yet have recovered but one body, which cannot be identified.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Fourth Day of the Session—Selection of Place to Hold the Next Meeting.

LOWELL, Mass., June 15.—Today was the fourth day of the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association. Prayer-meetings were held out of doors, and in the rooms of the Lowell Association. At 9½ o'clock, the Convention assembled at St. Paul's Church. Prayer was offered by E. R. HOLDEN, of Massachusetts, which was followed by devotional exercises. The Committee on Resolutions made a report. The first resolution was offered by Mr. CHAPLIN, of Winchester, pronouncing total abstinence a test for membership; and the second was offered by Mr. COOK, of Milford, that the use of tobacco is inconsistent with the highest type of Christianity. The resolutions will be discussed this afternoon.

Mr. GODDARD, of Worcester, attempted to make some remarks on the resolution, but the Chair said that as objection had been made the report must go over as unfinished business.

Mr. BURNEY rose to a question of privilege, and read a paper from the Executive Committee, accepted, after the action of the Convention last evening. It was received with loud and continued clapping of hands.

The rules were suspended, and Mr. GODON, of Northampton, read the resolution which caused such commotion yesterday relative to the Bible in public schools, and pledging the efforts of the Association to place it in every Catholic family.

The time having arrived for the roll call for subscriptions for memorial expenses copies of the proceedings, and the Association *Monthly*, the call for Boston met with a response of "$200." New-York gave $1,000. A great indifference to taking the *Monthly* was shown, but the President urged it strongly. Many of the societies plead heavy indebtedness. Detroit, Mich., could not give as much as usual on account of its heavy expenses in aid of the sufferers by the fire.

The Convention proceeded to consider the choice of a place at which the next Convention shall be held. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Germantown, Penn., Providence, R. I., and San Francisco were prominently considered; the latter place, however, was unanimously fixed upon. The Committee on Resolutions report d that it was inexpedient to adopt the resolution in relation to the reading of the Bible in the schools, on the ground that it is not within the sphere of this Convention to make official declaration on any topic which does not relate directly to the work of evangelization among young men by agencies appropria e to their own organization, and cited the report of the sixteenth annual Convention at Washington, D. C., page 112.

The whole number of delegates registered is 386, some of whom living at a distance are making preparations for an early departure for their homes.

The Entertainment Committee are somewhat relieved from their duties.

The afternoon session was opened by prayer, after which various moral questions were discussed. At 3 o'clock the President took the chair, and the last business meeting of the Convention commenced. The minutes of the forenoon session were read by the Secretary, also reports from the different committees and resolutions of thanks to the Lowell Young Men's Christian Association, Gov. WASHBURN, Mayor PEABODY, Boston and Lowell Railroad officials, and others, for courtesies extended, were passed. The provision for a Standing Committee on Credentials was adopted. The unfinished business on the table was then taken up. The prohibition of the use of tobacco was discussed and was finally left as provided for by the Convention of 1869, to the discretion of the members, although the general feeling of the meeting was that no good Christian would use it, coupled with which was a resolution making total abstinence a test of membership.

Rev. C. M. WINCHESTER stated that the world moved faster than these conventions, which showed a reluctance to encounter with a firm stand the vital questions which must some day be met. The total abstinence plank must be put into the Young Men's Christian Associations platform. It was an acknowlegded fact that delegates had been present at these meetings in disgraceful condition.

Rev. J. W. WILLETT moved as an amendment to the old rule of 1869, that the word "temperance" be struck out, and "total abstinence" be substituted.

Dr. ENGLISH, of New-Jersey, and Messrs. MILLER and CARR, of Bridgeport, Conn., ROANE, HAMILTON and others participated in the debate.

Mr. RAND, of South Seabrook, N. H., wanted the rule to apply both to rum and tobacco. The amendment was passed.

The Secretary question of the forenoon was brought up and discussed at great length.

Mr. NELSON, of Toledo, Ohio, spoke of having in his city young lady assistants, who visited boarding-houses and ascertained particulars about young men, which enabled the Secretary to report to clergymen and other societies if members transferred their relations to other places.

Mr. MCBURNEY said it was generally argued that the Secretary should not be compelled to discharge the duties of collector. He ought to be familiar with the association work, master of his position, sympathetic and magnetic.

Mr. FRINK thought that by employing officials the members would shirk the responsibility of individual efforts.

The question of lectures and lecturers was debated.

Dr. ENGLISH stated that none but first-class talent paid.

Mr. SMITH, of Washington, said that lectures ought to be a means of instruction, and his Association had sent abroad for the greatest scientific lecturers in the world for the coming season.

Rev. Mr. SEARS, of Vermont, said that clergymen should take the field and try to elevate and instruct young people. Men who had no sympathy with religion had been employed to lecture, and too much frivolous matter had been given to the public.

Dr. ENGLISH spoke of the small places which could not afford to pay for good speakers.

Many important questions which had been expected to come up were left in abeyance.

After the shaking of hands, parting speeches, songs and prayers, the Convention adjourned.

LEGAL WHIPPING.

Two Negroes Publicly Whipped in a Virginia Jail.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 15.—Two colored men were yesterday convicted in Henrico County Court, Judge E. C. MINOR presiding, of petit larceny, and were sentenced to receive twenty lashes each. The Court-house and jail of Henrico County are located in this city, and this morning a large crowd gathered to see the whipping performed. The two men were, one after another, brought into the jail yard and secured at the iron-barred door of the prison. Their hands were thrust through the opening, and then handcuffed. In this position, their backs being bared, each received twenty lashes inflicted by Deputy Sheriff WALSH. The instrument of punishment used was a strap of harness leather two feet long by two inches wide, fastened to a wooden handle two feet long. One of the men bore the infliction with apparent indifference, but the other shrieked with pain, under the blows, each of which drew blood. Everybody present seemed disgusted and shocked by the barbarous exhibition. This is the first public whipping that has occurred here under color of law since the war, and the sentence was given and carried out without giving the convicts the choice of an alternative.

A considerable party left here at 3 P. M. today on the so-called ediotrial excursion through the North. But a small proportion of the party have any real connection with the Press of the South, and a still smaller proportion are editors.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Simplification of the Revenue Laws—New Foreign Postal Code—Treasury Returns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—On the recommendation of Commissioner DOUGLASS, Secretary BOUTWELL has appointed CHARLES ELDRIDGE and WM. A. ARMSTRONG to revise, simplify and prepare for publication the various Internal Revenue laws, as provided for by an act of Congress, in order that they may be more thoroughly and generally understood.

NAVAL ACADEMY AFFAIRS.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which commenced on the 5th inst., closed today. Sixty candidates were examined, but the report of the Board as to how many were qualified for admission has not yet been received at the Navy Department. The practice-ship *Constellation*, with the third and fourth classes from the Naval Academy, has sailed from Annapolis for the Summer cruise along the coast. The second class has been granted leave of absence, and the graduating class will be ordered to sea on various vessels of the navy.

NOW POSTAL RATES.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, has issued a circular to Postmasters stating that under the new Postal Code law the rates of postage to foreign countries with which postal conventions have not been concluded, are as follows: When the matter is forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting the mails: For letters, ten cents per each single rate of one-half ounce or under; newspapers two cents each; pamphlets, periodicals, books and other printed matter, two cents per each two ounces or fraction thereof. The single rate on the last-mentioned class of postal matter, has been heretofore four ounces, but is now reduced to two ounces.

INDIAN REMOVALS.

The Secretary of the Interior today appointed Hon. JAS. A. GARFIELD, of Ohio, to be Commissioner to remove the Flathead Indians of Bitter Root Valley, Montana, to the general reservation in the same Territory.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Regulations under the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead law and the Mining act have been prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and sent to the Government printer. They will be ready for distribution in a few days.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business today were: Currency, $5,429,727; coin, $86,779,982, including $24,729,000 in coin certificates.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today	$210,400
Shipment of currency	634,000
Notes	544,400
The Treasury holds as security for circulating notes of national banks	379,429,200
And for deposits of public moneys	15,722,000
National bank circulation outstanding at this date	335,743,997
Internal Revenue receipts today	427,560
For the month to date	7,122,628
For the fiscal year	125,340,770

The returns for the fiscal year to date have already exceeded the estimate for the entire fiscal year, and it is probable that the additional receipts up to the 30th inst. will reach fully $5,000,000.

UTAH.

Judicial Matters—The Emma Mine and its Troubles.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 15.—It is reported that Judge MCKEAN'S Court was adjourned for the term by Judge STRICKLAND, of the Provo District, and that there will be no District Court in Salt Lake City until September, which is quite unsatisfactory to the attorneys.

The miners in the Illinois Mine, which is principally owned by the parties who sold the Little Emma Mine to the English Company, have cut into and through a large body of ore and into the excavation made by the Emma Company before the cave occurred between the two mines. Although the cave has cut off communication between the shaft and body of ore it is reported that the Illinois Company have about twenty armed men to guard against interruption. The new shaft of the English Emma is started on the surface of the ground claimed by the San Francisco Emma, when 200 feet north of the former's patent, and is calculated to strike the body of ore found in the Illinois tunnel.

Tour of the Japanese Embassy Throughout the Country.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 15.—The Japanese Embassy arrived here this evening, under charge of Gen. MYERS. The Embassy is quartered at the Grand Union Hotel. They will proceed to Boston on Monday morning. Great attention is shown them here, and they are the centre of observation. At Niagara Falls, last evening, Ex-President FILLMORE dined with the party. The meeting was extremely pleasant, owing to the fact that the Commodore Perry Expedition to Japan was sent out during Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration. Ex-Secretary of State SEWARD was invited, but could not be present.

A Murderer Found, and to be Tried.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 15.—A dispatch from Springfield confirms the report, telegraphed from there some weeks since, that the murderer of Ex-Secretary of State SHARON TYNDALE had been discovered in the person of JAMES CAREDY, a convict sent to Illinois penitentiary some weeks ago, for swindling a farmer in Morgan County. His term of imprisonment is about to expire, and Gov. PALMER today issued a pardon for him. Immediately upon his discharge he will be arrested on a charge of the murder of Secretary TYNDALE, and taken to Springfield for trial.

Crimes and Casualties.

JOHN GOMMODE, who dangerously cut and stabbed THOMAS TALBOT, at the corner of Eightieth-street and Second-avenue, on the night of the 8th inst., was arrested last night by Officer HUGHES, of the Twenty-third Precinct.

RAPHAEL LAVANTA, eleven years old, residing at No. 102 Norfolk-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 27 North River, yesterday, and was drowned.

RICHARD WEBBER, nine years old, of No. 56 Macdougal-street, had his leg broken by a kick of a horse yesterday evening.

ALICE DELAHANTY, seventeen years old, residing in a shanty at Forty-second-street and East River, was seriously injured by a stone from a blast, which was thrown through the roof of her dwelling last night.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Heavy rains have prevailed throughout Cuba.

President GRANT will visit Boston on Tuesday, 25th inst.

Captain-General VALMASEDA was expected to arrive in Havana yesterday.

Another powder-mill blew up at Hazardville, Conn., one day last week.

Gen. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, visited his relatives in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday.

The field day of the Vermont Historical Society, at Ticonderoga, will take place Thursday, July 18.

Mr. BOOTH, the manager of the Lyceum Theatre, London, is dead. He was a relative of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday afternoon.

A man was found drowned at Newburg, N. Y., Friday, and the body has been identified as that of JAMES MOORE.

STEPHEN TYE, a lad six years of age, was run over by a gravel-train, at Peekskill, last evening. He died at 8 P. M.

Boston papers report that the bonded stores of that city are crammed with goods awaiting the reduction of the tariff.

CHARLES JACKSON, aged eighty-six years, committed suicide at Glenham, Friday, by cutting his throat. No cause is assigned.

Yesterday the New Jersey Midland Railway was formally transferred to the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

A dispatch from Sagua la Grande, Cuba, announces that the steamer *Columbia* arrived there out of coal and otherwise in distress.

There were in 1871 in the United States 8,990,900 horses, 1,276,300 mules, 10,303,500 cows, and 16,389,800 cattle of all other descriptions.

The Boston *Advertiser* graciously admits that while the Jubilee is in progress the affairs of the world will probably go on as usual outside.

The Toronto *Globe* reports that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and Sir FRANCIS HINCKS will stump the Province of Ontario during the coming campaign.

Arrangements have been perfected at Boston for a grand public reception of the German, English, and Washington Marine Bands on Monday morning.

In 1871 the United States raised 22,239,400 tons of hay, 255,743,000 bushels of Oats, 120,461,700 bushels of potatoes, 991,898,000 bushels of Corn, 230,722,400 bushels of wheat, and 15,365,500 bushels of rye.

A young woman who has been a clerk in the Post-office at Brantford, Conn., for four years, has been detected in robbing the mails of a check. She indorsed it and obtained the money upon it.

The *Diario*, of Havana, publishes two statements relative to the steamer *Edgar Stewart*, one of which is that the steamer arrived at Aspinwall without being able to disembark her cargo or the filibusters.

A marriage ceremony in Albany was postponed *sine die* on Thursday, a young woman suddenly making her appearance among the invited guests and claiming the would-be bridegroom as her lawful husband.

The strawberry shipments from Delaware are rapidly declining. On Thursday only six cars were shipped to Jersey City and three to Philadelphia—a decrease of five cars from the shipments of the day previous.

In the United States District at Montgomery, Ala., yesterday, Judge BUSTEED confirmed the sale of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, and issued an order to the assignees in bankruptcy to deliver the road to the State authorities.

MORRIS ROSENTHAL, of Cooperstown, Otsego County, was arrested and brought to Albany, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. It is charged that he has victimized merchants there to the extent of between $10,000 and $20,000.

Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER and EDWIN H. COATES, Esq., of Philadelphia, have been appointed by Gov. GEARY to represent Pennsylvania in the coming International Prison Reform Congress, at London. Mr. E. H. COATES sailed for England yesterday.

Information has been received from Pawling and Verplanks, Dutches County, that a destructive tornado passed over those places Friday. Hailstones fell half the size of hens eggs; whole fields of rye were destroyed, and hundreds of panes of glass were broken.

The Boston *Advertiser* cries that the great want of New-England above everything else is cheap transportation between every manufacturing and trade-centre and the great wheat-field of the North-west. And it asks the Boston merchants what they are going to do about it.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has unanimously decided that the homestead clause in the present Virginia Constitution, so far as the same relates to debts contracted prior to the adoption of said Constitution, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void.

CHRISTOPHER ANDREWS, one of the men indicted for the murder of PETER G. RAY, Rensselaer County, New-York, on the 10th of May last, and since in jail at Troy, cut his throat with a piece of glass broken from the window of his cell, yesterday morning. He cannot recover. He leaves no confession.

The St. Paul *Press* ruthlessly spoils a widely-circulated, pretty story, by asserting that there is no girl in Minnesota who has run a farm of 200 acres, or any other number of acres; and that no Minnesota girl has deposited $500, or any other sum, in a St. Paul bank, as the profits of her agricultural operations.

The shad having made their appearance much later than usual this year, the Connecticut Legislature has extended the time in which they may lawfully be taken ten days. Under a law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature two years ago, this action gives a corresponding extension there. The season will close on the 25th inst.

Two members of the Shaker community at Watervliet, Ohio, were married in Dayton on Wednesday. The bridegroom is about forty years old, and has been a member of the society nearly thirty years. The bride is about thirty. The former said that he had faithfully endeavored to keep the faith of the society, and live up to its doctrines and belief, but that now, convinced that their mode of life is unnatural, he is resolved to follow it no more.

A Wisconsin boy of seven years, named MCAULY, fatally shot a playmate of about the same age a few days since. The playmate had irritated him, and going to his father's office he obtained a pistol; then induced the boy to go among some bushes, where he shot him, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. MCAULY returned home, remarking that he had "killed a rabbit." An hour later a gentleman riding by was attracted by groans, and found the little sufferer still living and able to tell who shot him. He was taken to his father's house and there died.

Sunstrokes Yesterday.

TIMOTHY CONWAY was found prostrated by *coup de soleil* yesterday at the corner of Forty-third street and Sixth-avenue, and sent to the Reception Hospital.

HENRY MILLER, of No. 25 Avenue C, was prostrated in Second-street, and taken home.

Fires in the City.

Last night fire was discovered in the glass warehouse of ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane. After an hour's hard work by the firemen, the fire was subdued. The stock and building were damaged $10,000; insured.

Later in the night a fire was discovered in the two-story building, No. 52 Cannon-street, occupied by E. S. BAKER as a pork-packing establishment, and owned by SEDGWICK LAUS. The building was damaged $1,000, and the stock $2,000; fully insured.

The Usury Amendment to the Virginia Constitution.

From the Richmond Whig, June 13.

The full returns upon the usury amendment will soon be received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the Governor will doubtless immediately thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the adoption of the amendment in the mode prescribed by the Constitution. As many are in doubt as to the effect of this amendment, it may be well to call their attention to the existing law in regard to interest, which is not affected by the amendment of the Constitution. The act in force, approved March 15, 1870, says that "legal interest shall continue to be at the rate of $6 upon $100 for a year, and proportionably for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time; but it shall be lawful to receive any rate of interest, not exceeding twelve per centum per annum, which may be agreed upon by the original parties therto, and be specified in the bond, note, or other writing evidencing the debt; and all such contracts entered into since the recent Constitution took effect are hereby legalized."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Opening Session of the Geneva Tribunal.

Formal Presentation by the Agents of the Two Countries.

The City Decorated in Honor of the Event.

Movements of the Contending Forces in Mexico.

Renewed Determination in Spain to Suppress the Cuban Rebellion.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

Meeting of the Arbitrators—Transmittal of Summaries of the Arguments.

LONDON, June 15.—Special dispatches from Geneva to the London morning papers announce that the following gentlemen connected with the Board of Arbitration of the *Alabama* Claims, are now in that city: CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Arbitrator on the part of the United States; J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Agent on the part of the United States; Messrs. CALEB CUSHING, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, and MORRISON R. WAITE, Counsel for the United States; CHARLES C. BEAMAN, Jr., Solicitor for the United States; Right Hon. Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, Arbitrator on the part of Great Britain; Right Hon. Lord TENTERDEN, Agent on the part of Great Britain; Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, Counsel for Great Britain; Count SCLOPIS, Arbitrator on the part of Italy; Mr. JACOB STAEMPFLI, Arbitrator on the part of Switzerland, and Baron D'ITAJUBA, Arbitrator on the part of Brazil.

The American counsel and agent were closeted yesterday with Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS at his house discussing their course.

It is reported in some quarters and contradicted in others that Count SCLOPIS, the President of the Tribunal, will propose an adjournment of the Board.

Geneva is gaily decorated with flags. An absolute failure of the arbitration is not apprehended by either side.

GENEVA, June 15—The tribunal for the arbitration of the *Alabama* claims met at noon today at the Hotel de Villa, all the members being present as follows:

Count SCLOPIS, representing the King of Italy, President of the Court.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Arbitrator on the part of the United States.

Right Hon. Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, representing the Government of Great Britain.

Mr. JABOB STAEMPFLI, representing the Swiss Government, and Baron D'ITAJUBA, representative of the Emperor Dom PEDRO, of Brazil.

Summaries of the proofs and arguments in support of the cases of England and the United States were transmitted to the Arbitrators by the representative agents of the two countries, Lord TENTERDEN and J. C. B. DAVIS.

The Court of Arbitration soon after adjourned to Monday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Further than is above stated, the proceedings of the tribunal are kept absolutely secret.

MEXICO.

Gov. Canales to Take the Field—The Revolutionists Still at Monterey.

MATAMORAS, June 14.—Gov. CANALES, of Tamaulipas, who has hitherto abstained from taking any part in this war, has directed the National Guard to be organized along the whole frontier of the State, and Col. GREGORIO DE LA SALA is organizing the forces, which is expected to reach 3,000. It is understood that Gov. CANALES, who has vacated his office temporarily, will take command in the interest of the Government, and operate against the revolutionists.

Gen. CEBALLOS occupies Camargo and Mier, on the north, and Col. REVUELTAS holds Saltillo, on the south of Monterey, where Gen. TREVINO appears to remain inactive since his recent battle, probably recruiting his force, which is known to have suffered almost as severe losses as those of the Government under Gen. CORELLO.

This city and the adjoining country is quiet. Business is entirely suspended, awaiting the next movement.

Arrival of Troops at Matamoras—Preparations for an Active Campaign.

MATAMORAS, June 15.—The steamer *Tabasco* arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande today with 375 troops, money and munitions of war for this city, which are being disembarked. Another steamer is reported coming with 600 men for Gen. CEBALLOS.

Today's telegrams from Camargo confirm the defeat of the revolutionists, under Gen. PEDRO MARTINEZ, at Cunalve, by Gen. ACHOA; that the insurgents had lost nearly all their horses, and were dispersed through the mountains.

Upon the arrival of the troops expected on the steamer reported coming, Gen. CEBALLOS will be in condition to advance on Monterey, which is the only point of importance north of the Sierra Madre now held by the rebels.

SPAIN.

The Present Ministry Will Actively Prosecute the War in Cuba.

MADRID, June 15.—Señor GASSET, the new Minister for the Colonies, has telegraphed the Governor-General of Cuba to be firm in his resolution to uphold the integrity of the Empire and chastise the enemies of the pacification of Cuba in all parts of the island.

FRANCE.

German Opinions Concerning the Evacuation of France and Payment of the War Indemnity.

PARIS, June 15.—At the session of the Protestant Synod, today, the representatives of the American Presbyterians presented an address congratulating the Synod upon the fact that on reassembling in France they did so under a French Republic.

Count VON ARNIM, the German Ambassador to France, has presented to President THIERS the reply of the German Government to the proposition for the evacuation of France as the installments of the war indemnity are paid. The German Government accepts in principle the proposition of the French Government, and requires the full payment of the indemnity before the 2d of March, 1874.

AUSTRIA.

Gen. Sherman in Vienna.

VIENNA, June 15.—Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, who arrived here a few days since, has been visiting the places of interest in and near Vienna. He also made an ascension of Mount Soemmering, and visited Hon. JOHN JAY, the American Minister, at Reicheneau, where the latter is now sojourning. The distinguished visitor, accompanied by Col. AUDENREID, of his staff, leaves to-morrow for Paris.

Fatal Railway Accident in New-Jersey.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 15.—Eleven cars of the freight train, which left Jersey City at 8:53 this evening, were thrown from the track at the new freight house by a misplaced switch. Both tracks are blocked, and the passage of trains prevented. HARRY SUYDAM, of Bordentown, a brakeman, was killed, and is now buried in the wreck. Another person, whose name is unknown, is believed to be fatally injured.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN JUNE.

Brown in the blue of the river lies
 A shadowy, lazy trout;
Who could trouble himself to rise,
 And get his tackle out?
Let me do nothing but live for a day,
 Live, and listen, and look;
Let there be truce between preyer and prey,
 Between the fish and the hook.
I will look on the midstream strong and even,
 And the eddy's brawling rush,
I will rise with the lark to the gates of heaven,
 I will love with the thrush.
I will learn the song that the river sings
 In varying time and tune,
Of this day, the sweetest of all sweet things—in June.

Low I lie on a soft green bed,
 Drinking the lazy air,
Green is the canopy high o'er my head,
 The larch's fringe hangs fair.
In scented darkness over my eyes,
 Bee-haunted bramble trail;
I know, I feel the blue of the skies,
 I need not sever their vail.
Wild roses tangle the water above,
 Below my nook of rest,
If they win not the river with all their love,
 They may die on his breast;
And the river, unwitting, wends his way,
 With pink and white spoils strewn,
The love-born spoils of a wild-rose day—in June.

Quiver, O larch! till in evening's haze
 Your tassels rise and fall.
Murmur, O bee! in the bramble sprays,
 Till you find your home in the wall.
Sing, O thrush! in my listening ears,
 As one sang to the monk of old.
I could listen and lie for a hundred years,
 And deem that their sands ran gold.
Ripple, O river! by bud and flower,
 As long as my eyes may see;
Sweep, in the pride of your royal power,
 Past the town to the sea;
Teach me the whole of your murmuring lay,
 The night comes all too soon.
The night, ah me! of this glorious day—in June.

—*London Society.*

ASTEROPE.

The green leaves rustle in the breeze, the Summer sun is low,
With crimson and with amethyst, the sky is all aglow;
The plash of oars comes from the lake, the blackbird on the thorn
Sings songs of love to cheer his mate. And on the south wind borne,

There comes a sound of tinkling bells from yonder hillside fold,
What time the sunset gleaming, tips the clover buds with gold.
The lark grows still, his clarion shrill ceases, and to his rest
Down drops he eagerly to join his brown mate on her nest.

Oh, air like balm! Oh, stilly calm! Oh, peaceful Summer night!
There is not in the long June days an hour so sweet and bright,
As when the eve begins with dew the flower-cups to fill,
And lilies float upon the moat; and 'yond the pine-clad hill,

Ariseth up the evening star, with silver lamp on high,
And 'plaining zephyrs through the leaves of river-poplars sigh;
When from her couch Asterope comes forth, a dark-browed queen,
And draws her purple star-strewn veil across the peaceful scene!

MY FIRST DUEL.

It is the fashion nowadays in this country to reprobate dueling as foolish and immoral. However much it may still linger among other civilized nations, we, at any rate (so we tell ourselves,) have drifted far away from the absurd habit of considering a cartel as the necessary consequence of the slightest provocation—the most effectual settlement of every trivial dispute.

It may perhaps be doubted whether the entire abandonment of the practice of dueling has, in its results, been productive of unmitigated good; whether cases have not arisen, and do not frequently arise, of which a duel would be by far the most satisfactory solution—cases in which the most severe moralist could scarcely sternly condemn the course—where a man might take his own life in his hand for the sake of inflicting well-merited punishment upon another, and yet hope to meet with no harsh inexorable doom if summoned to the presence of the all-merciful Judge; where the mere knowledge that a certain line of action must inevitably be pursued at the risk of his own life would suffice to deter a man from an infamous, and, in this age, too little punished crime. Such cases, however, if they exist at all, are, it must be admitted, rare; and at any rate, dueling is now extinct in England. Nevertheless, it is not so very many years ago since the practice fell into disrepute, and I have still a vivid recollection of all the incidents connected with my own first duel.

Malta, in 18—, not Malta as it is now; no mighty casemated fort towering in colossal strength below the Baracca; no huge cavernous tank or naval prison on Corradino; no dry dock at the Marsa—no, not Malta as it is now, certainly, but still the same Malta, still the same paradise for nine months of the year, the same purgatory for the remaining three. The fierce heat of Summer is giving place to the more tempered warmth of Autumn, and men, worn out and enervated by an unusually hot season, are rejoicing in the prospect of a change, and looking anxiously, longingly, for the first shower of rain that shall impart some slight degree of coolness to the air, and render life somewhat more endurable. The eye, wearied with the continual glare reflected eternally from the white houses, the dusty roads and the bare glowing rock, in vain seeks relief from the brown hardened fields. The grass is parched and withered, save in some few favored sheltered spots; and the only green thing upon which the throbbing blinded eye can rest is an occasional carob or fig-tree. The very ground is athirst for rain, and the shrunken earth opens in great yawning fissures, as if riven by some dire convulsion of nature. Every one, pallid and enfeebled with the heat, is looking forward to the approaching Winter; and many are projecting picnics and excursions to some one of those few spots where vegetation is still to be found, and where, under the luxurious shade of some welcome tree, with the slumberous murmur of a tiny streamlet, or the ceaseless ripple of the ever-heaving ocean, falling soothingly on their ears, and the sweet odor of the orange blooms hanging heavy in the motionless air, they may alternately watch the shimmering heat rising from the glowing ground, and refresh their eyes, wearied with the dazzling glare of the Valetta streets, with the sight of a green tree or a small patch of verdure-clad ground.

Just at this time the ship to which I belonged, His Majesty's frigate *Spartiate*, came into Malta harbor to get a new bowsprit fitted, in place of the one which she had "sprung" in a squall off the Greek coast a few days before. We had been at sea nearly the whole of the long hot Summer, and officers and crew were now equally delighted at the prospect of a run on shore. Most of us, however, were very soon tired of the parallel dusty terraces and steep flights of stone steps that constitute the streets of Valetta, and longed for something more nearly allied to the green fields and shady lanes of home. So, starting off one forenoon, and taking my servant with us with a hamper of provisions by way of luncheon, four of us chartered a calèche and bade the driver to take us to Em Tahleb—a precipitous valley hidden among the rocky hills, somewhat to the southward of the centre of the island, calm, secluded, beautiful, and green; and, even then, famed for its strawberry gardens, and a favorite resort for a day's excursion. We strolled about and lounged under the trees, and dreamily smoked our cigars, and had luncheon, and lazily smoked again; and then I, who had never visited the place before, quitted the others and started off on a short tour of exploration in the neighborhood. I had not proceeded far, and was sauntering meditatively beside a thick hedge of the prickly-pear cactus that separated me from the narrow path running through the grounds, when I heard a sound that caused me to stop short in my walk and look eagerly around. It was a slight cry—evidently born of fear, and issuing from feminine lips—and appeared to come from the other side of the hedge, to climb over or break through which seemed equally an impossibility.

Fortunately, however, a few yards in front of me, where some herdsman had torn down the succulent plants to eke out the scanty sustenance which the withered herbage afforded to his milch goats, was a large gap. Thither I quickly bent my steps, and, emerging upon the pathway, became at once aware of the cause of the cry that I had heard. Standing hesitatingly, evidently unwilling to turn back, and yet afraid to advance, was a tall and beautiful girl, while coiled up in the centre of the path directly in front of her, fierce and menacing in his lissom strength, with head erect, and his bright red eyes gleaming with malice, lay a large black snake.

I have often since thought that, much as the girl was terrified at the reptile, those two formed, by nature, no ill-assorted pair. But I did not think so then. I suppose no man ever cares to expatiate in detail upon the charms and beauty of the woman who has aroused in his heart all the passion of which his nature is capable. It sounds too much like profaning the sacredness of love, and putting the woman upon whom one's dearest affections are concentrated on a par with a horse one is anxious to dispose of. At any rate, I am not going to give a detailed description of Rose Cornewall. It is sufficient that, as I saw her then for the first time, timid and shrinking, with her cheek paled, and her large lustrous eyes dilated with aversion and fear, I thought I had never gazed upon a sight so beautiful. As I ran toward her the snake took fright, and gliding away, succeeded, much to my annoyance, in making good his escape among the strawberry plants that fringed one side of the path; and then the least I could do was to offer my arm to the trembling, terrified girl, and crave permission to escort her to her party. We had not far to go, and then I gave my name and was duly introduced to her aunt, a Mrs. Luton, and warmly thanked for my opportune interposition. Aunt and niece, I found, had not long come out from England, and were going to spend the Winter in Malta. So, after expressing a hope that I should meet them at some of the balls during the approaching season, and obtaining leave to call upon them in the meanwhile, I rejoined my companions and recounted my adventure.

The season began early that year in Malta. The Summer cruise of the Mediterranean fleet was an unusually short one, and when the ships had returned to their Winter moorings, balls and parties soon commenced in earnest. The intervening period had been a busy time for me. When once the *Spartiate* got into the hands of the dock-yard, it was discovered that she stood in need of all sorts of repairs—that she wanted calking; that her lower rigging was worn out, and required to be replaced; so altogether my time was pretty well occupied. Nevertheless, I had found leisure to call twice at Mrs. Luton's, and each time I had the good fortune to find her and her niece at home; so that I was already engaged for several dances before I entered the room at the first ball of the season, and found that Rose Cornewall had arrived there before me.

There is no need to chronicle the events of the next few weeks. They were very much a repetition of the old, old story. Absurd as it may seem to say so, I was really hopelessly in love with a girl whom I had not seen half a dozen times; and before Christmas came, standing with her in the shelter of one of the bastions of Saint Elmo, watching the huge white waves as they came towering in, driven onward before the fury of a fierce *gregale*, and sending great showers of spray high into the air over the highest battlements of the fort, I received from her lips the solemn promise to be my wife.

Only a few days after my engagement to Rose had received the formal sanction of her aunt, Harry Gordon, my old messmate in the *Argus*, came out to join the *Spartiate*. He was one of the best fellows that ever drew breath—high-minded, honorable and true as steel; and, proud of my beautiful *fiancée*, I took him one day to be introduced to her. Rose's back was turned as we entered the room; she was standing by the window and had not heard the servant announce us; but, hearing my voice, she looked round and came toward us. As she did so, her gaze rested for a moment upon Harry. She started, as I fancied, perceptibly, and every particle of color left her face, returning in an instant with a rapidity that flushed even her neck with the deepest crimson. In astonishment I turned to Harry, and, as I did so, fancied I intercepted a quick glance of puzzled recognition; but as he did not claim acquaintance a moment afterward when I introduced him, and as Rose ascribed her momentary indisposition to the shock of suddenly meeting a stranger when she had imagined I was unaccompanied, I had no option but to conclude that I must have been mistaken. Nevertheless, I had an uneasy, indefinable sensation, almost amounting to a dread of I knew not what. The conversation flagged, and Harry and I presently left together.

My companion was unusually silent as we walked along; so, partly by way of starting a conversation, partly to quiet the uneasy feeling in my own mind, I asked him whether he and Miss Cornewall had met before. He hesitated a moment ere he replied, and then said: "No. To tell you the truth, Charlie, she is the very image of a Miss Douglas that I used to know in London a couple of years ago, after we were paid off in the old *Argus*. That was what made me look so queer when I first saw her. But of course they can't be the same."

"No, of course not, as your friend's name was Douglas, and Rose's is Cornewall," I answered pettishly.

"Yes, of course they are different," he assented. "Well, I shall go on board again. I suppose you won't come just yet? Good-by."

I went for a short walk that day before I returned to Mrs. Luton's. I was thoroughly vexed and uncomfortable. That Harry was not quite sure that the resemblance between Miss Cornewall and Miss Douglas was *only* a resemblance, I was perfectly certain of, from the tone in which he spoke, and I could not but confess that Rose's sudden pallor was, at any rate, an unfortunate coincidence; but then, to admit the possibility of this, opened up the way to a whole train of suspicions that I would not put into words, even to my own heart—that, indeed, when I had returned to Miss Cornewall's, I felt ashamed so far to yield to as to ask her, as I had intended to do, whether she had ever before met Harry Gordon. From that day forward, however, an estrangement gradually sprung up between Harry and myself. I felt instinctively that he did not like Rose, and would not be sorry to see my engagement to her broken off; and this gave rise to a feeling of irritation and pride on my part, that frequently prompted me to say things to him which but for his uniform courtesy and good nature might have caused an open rupture. And so a coolness gradually grew up between us, that threatened to increase as time went on, and to sap even the very foundations of our old friendship.

All this time, too, the uneasy feeling that originated in my mind on the day that I introduced Harry to Miss Cornewall had been gaining strength. I could not account for it nor analyze it; it seemed like a vague dread of some impending evil, and much as I struggled against it, I could not shake it off. Even in her presence it did not always entirely disappear; but there, at any rate, it was repressed by my passionate love for her, which forbade me even to hint at anything that might imply any want of confidence on my part. And so things went on, until the day was fixed that was to make Rose and me one. I had made up my mind that I would invite Harry to the ceremony, and the following morning I took an opportunity of doing so—moved thereto more perhaps by bravado than by any wish that he should actually be present on the occasion. He congratulated me, as I thought, very coldly upon the approaching event, and courteously declined my invitation; then turning suddenly toward me with a burst of his old cordial manner, and speaking very rapidly and earnestly, he said:

"Nolan, I can't let this go on without an effort to stop it. I must tell you—I ought to have told you long ago. For heaven's sake don't marry Miss Cornewall. I have the best of reasons for knowing that she is the same girl I used to know in London as Hester Douglas, and *you* know I was not leading a very steady life then. Yes, strike me if you like, Charlie," he continued, as I made a stride toward him; "only listen. You and I are old friends, and I can't stand quietly by and see you innocently marry a girl that I *know* ought not to be your wife. Don't believe me; ask her—ask her whether she ever knew a Miss Douglas in London, or ever lived at Surbiton; and draw your own conclusions from her answers. You might have seen from her face, when you introduced me to her, that we had met before," he went on with a half sneer.

I had been silent with astonishment during Harry's speech; but the last few words, the cutting reference to that event, the origin of all those uneasy doubts and half-formed suspicions that had ever since so cruelly haunted me, gave words to my anger, and caused me to form a sudden determination.

"I will ask her; and if, as I suspect, your statement is false—" I paused, almost choking with passion.

"I will abide the issue," he said calmly, and left the cabin.

Two hours afterward I was in Miss Cornewall's presence. I had been at first all impatience to hear her denial of any acquaintance with Miss Douglas; but during the long row to the shore, and the toilsome walk up the steep hill that leads from the Custom-house to the gates, I had full leisure to grow cool, and to reflect that Harry had spoken of no suspicions, but had made a positive statement, which he, with his habitual caution, would be, of all men, the least likely to do, unless he had good reason for believing in its truth. And if it were true—; but by the time my reflections had reached this stage, I had arrived at Mrs. Luton's door, and after a moment's pause I rang the bell.

Rose was seated at the table writing a letter as I entered. She got up and came toward me, and taking her hand in mine I led her to the couch at the end of the room, and seated myself beside her.

"Rose, when you were in London did you ever hear of a Miss Douglas?"

Her eyes flashed under their long black silky lashes.

"Mr. Gordon has been talking to you," she said vehemently.

I looked at her in amazement. If Harry's statement were untrue, what possible association could there be in her mind between him and Miss Douglas? She saw that she had betrayed herself, and continued gently:

"I thought you knew that he called here the other day. Did he not tell you of it? I forgot to do so. I don't think he likes me, Charlie. O my darling, don't let him come between us!" she murmured softly, as she nestled closer to my side.

I am neither able nor desirous to follow out the interview. A loving woman's (and with all her faults Rose *did* love me) endearments and caresses are too sacred to be lightly spoken of; and, excepting in so far as the narration of them may serve to the gratification of a morbid curiosity, it can be a matter of but little interest to any excepting the two most intimately concerned. I suppose I was a fool; perhaps my love blinded me. No doubt I ought to have seen through it all; but somehow I didn't. I only saw a beautiful girl whom I passionately loved—an angel who had been maliciously slandered. Carried away by the witchery of the moment, I forgot my long-cherished doubts; I forgot the probabilities, the suspicious circumstances of the case. It seemed impossible to associate anything evil with one so fair, so gentle, so loving; and returning once more to the unswerving allegiance, to the unwavering confidence of old, I wondered with shame how I could ever have allowed myself to doubt. My heart wanted to be convinced, and it was convinced; but my reason was stubborn, however much I might decline to listen to its voice; and this did not tend to abate the irritation which, by an utterly irrational but perfectly natural reaction, I felt against Harry, and which induced me to regard him rather as one who had willfully insulted my future wife than as one who, wishing to save me from what he justly regarded as an irreparable disgrace, had been led to make a false statement under the belief in its truth—a mistake for which an apology might be a sufficient atonement.

No doubt, had I had time for reflection, I should have viewed it in this light; but unfortunately, before I had left Mrs. Luton's house many minutes, while the glamour was still strong upon me, I met a party of men, foremost among whom was Harry Gordon. They were most of them acquaintances of my own, and little as a conversation with them accorded with my mood of the moment, I knew it was impossible to pass them without speaking.

"We are going up to Marti's to play a pool, Nolan," said Bertie Chestle, when the first greeting was over. "Will you come?"

"Thanks, I'm going on board."

"O, nonsense; you'll do better on the board of green cloth. Come along."

"It's no good, Chestle; Nolan has given up all that sort of thing," broke in Harry, with a laugh.

The speech was innocent enough; but in my then state of feeling toward Gordon I was chafed that he should make any remarks about my actions; and in as hard cold a tone as I could assume, I replied, "Mr. Gordon is requested to confine his attention to his own affairs, and, when he does meddle with other people's, not to make statements which are deliberately untrue."

Everyone looked at me in astonishment. Harry turned very white, and from between his compressed lips came one word, "Charlie!"

"I said, Sir, that your statement was deliberately untrue. Need I say more?"

One glance of pained surprise, and, with a slight shrug of the shoulders he took the arm of one of his companions and walked away. As soon as he was gone I turned to a man whom I knew, a Captain in the Two Hundred and Fifth.

"Lane, you must see me through this," I said impetuously.

"With all my heart. Let us go to my quarters. Gentlemen, *au revoir*. If Gordon or De Lacy wants any information, tell him that Nolan is with me, will you? Nolan, what is all this about?" he continued, as soon as we were out of hearing. "I don't want to be inquisitive, but no one will believe but that there was some concealed motive for what you said—you and Gordon such old friends too; and if I am to act for you, don't you think, for your own sake, I ought to know it, so as to set you right in case of accidents?"

"I am afraid I can't tell you," I replied. "There is a motive, of course; but you must forgive me for using my own discretion about communicating it to any one."

Lane looked at me a moment in silence, and nothing more was said on the subject till we reached his quarters. There, about an hour afterward, De Lacy joined us. He and I had never been introduced to one another; but after a hurried glance round the room, to assure himself that there were no casual intruders, he walked toward me.

"Lieutenant Nolan, I believe?" I bowed affirmatively as I took his card. "I need hardly say, I presume, that I am here on the part of Mr. Gordon. This seems a sad business. Can nothing be done?"

"Nothing," I replied briefly.

"Gordon has not been very explicit; but he hinted that there were reasons. Surely you will explain?" he broke off abruptly.

"I will explain nothing. Captain Lane acts for me."

"Then things must take their course;" and he turned to Lane.

Their conference was long and earnest. I heard afterward that De Lacy tried again to bring about an understanding, and even admitted that he had been instructed to use every effort to induce me to apologize; but that Lane told him he was satisfied that it would be perfectly useless to endeavor to obtain any retraction or apology from me. At last De Lacy left, bowing ceremoniously to me as he quitted the room, and then Lane turned to me.

"It is settled for to-morrow morning at five o'clock, behind the Phenician ruins on Corradino: pistols, of course. We had better have some dinner now, and that will give you an hour or two before you turn in to see after any business you want to attend to. I suppose you'll like a long night for the sake of steadying the hand, and you'll have to be up early."

I have "been out" several times since; but I don't think that I ever experienced the same feelings on the eve of a meeting that I did on this occasion. It was not only that it was my first duel, that all the sensations connected with it were novel; but I seemed to be impelled by perfectly savage ferocity—by a sheer animal lust for blood. I knew that Harry was a dead shot; but the possibility of his hitting me did not greatly affect my mind. The sole feeling of which I was conscious was one of intense delight that I was about to have an opportunity of avenging what I had induced myself to consider his maliciously false imputations upon Miss Cornewall.

I had but little to do in the way of preparation, and that little was soon done—a letter to my mother, another to Rose, a few lines to one or two old friends on the chance of the worst—and then Lane and I drew our chairs up to the window, and smoked and talked until our watches warned us that, with the prospect of an early journey before us, we could no longer defer going to bed.

Lane awoke me in good time the next morning.

"I have given you till the last minute, Nolan. Edwards will be here directly with the calèche; I sent him for it some time ago. You'll find a cup of coffee in the next room; or would you prefer a nip of brandy—just a something to steady the nerves?"

Out through the Porta Reale, across Floriana parade-ground, round the Marsa, with scarcely a word spoken between us; and then where the road turns off on the left toward Burmola, we left our calèche. A scramble over a low stone wall, a five minutes' walk through the young barley sprouting beneath our feet, and we reached the ground—a small field encompassed with low walls of shapeless blocks of jagged unhewn stone piled one on another. In one corner of it was a circle of upright single stones, commonly known as the Phenician ruins—a sort of Stonehenge in miniature—and toward this we bent our way. There was no one behind them, and we were evidently first on the ground; so we sat down and awaited the arrival of our adversaries. It was one of those clear glorious mornings that are so common in the Mediterranean in early Spring. Behind us, the slope of the ground, while it concealed us from observation from the ships in the harbor, also shut in the view in that direction; but in front of us the country stretched out for miles in a highly-cultivated plain, till in the distance the rampart and towers of Città Vecchia bounded the scene, and stood out, white with the early rays of the morning sun, above the purple-blue haze that toned down without obscuring the varying tints of the intervening valley. Every now and again the rumble of some country cart, or the monotonous drone of some peasant laborer hastening to his daily toil, broke upon the silence; but beyond that all was still. Suddenly we heard the sound of falling stones, and looking round, saw Gordon, De Lacy, and some third person whom I did not know, vaulting the low wall that encompassed the field. On seeing us they stopped, and Lane rising and advancing a step or two toward them, he and De Lacy drew a little apart, and I was left standing alone. Presently I saw the seconds measuring the ground, and then Lane came up to me and led me to my post, saying, as he put the cold butt of the pistol into my hand:

"Gordon has brought a doctor with him. Mind and aim low." Then he added in a louder voice, "Gentlemen, are you both ready? Mr. De Lacy gives the words, one—two—three; at the last word you fire."

There we stood—Harry and I—in the brightening light, half facing one another, sombre and stern, each of us with his pistol in his hand, waiting for the word. How long this state of expectation lasted I cannot say—not more than a few seconds, I suppose; but it sufficed to carry me back in thought many years, and to bring before me a vision of the old parsonage house and ivy-mantled church, the green fields and shady lanes, among which my childhood had been passed. At length De Lacy's voice recalled me to myself, as in clear incisive tones he slowly uttered the words:

"One—two—three."

The two reports rang out simultaneously, and, with a slight cry, Harry fell on his face on the ground. Then, forgetting all about Rose—remembering only the old friendship between Gordon and myself—I rushed forward in a paroxysm of remorse at my handiwork. But the seconds had anticipated me, and before I could cover the interveing ground De Lacy was supporting Harry's head upon his knee. The doctor, too, was kneeling by him, examining the wound. The bullet had entered on the right side, where Harry had exposed it by raising his arm to fire, but the flow of blood was very slight. The surgeon, however, evidently thought it serious; for after a short examination, he rose and shook his head sadly. Slight as the motion was Harry's eye detected it, and he made a sign to the others to draw back. The seconds looked at one another for a moment, and then, in spite of the irregularity of the proceeding, they complied; and taking De Lacy's place, I bent down to catch the words as they fell from Harry's lips.

"Charlie, I'm afraid I'm done for this time. Don't reproach yourself, old fellow; it couldn't be helped. Of course, we know what it was about, however little others may. I didn't want to do any one any harm," he went on, almost plaintively, "or to violate any one's confidence; but I was in hopes that what I said to you yesterday would have led to your engagement being broken off; but as you have chosen to fight for her I suppose it is on still. Charlie, you mustn't marry her; indeed you mustn't. Put your hand into my pocket, and you'll find a bundle of letters—that's it—that will tell you all about it."

Harry's voice had been growing weaker and weaker as he spoke, until the last few words were almost a whisper; so I made a sign to the others, and carefully, tenderly we carried him to his calèche, and placed him in it. He was taken to De Lacy's rooms, where for weeks he hovered between life and death, and where I saw him frequently. A good constitution pulled him through at last, however, in spite of the doctors; and the *Spartiate* being then up the Adriatic, he did not rejoin her, but invalided to England.

And the packet? When I had gone on board, and could open it quietly in the seclusion of my own cabin, I found that it consisted of four letters. The first was from Harry to myself, and was merely to the effect that, having in view the possibility that the duel might be fatal to him, and thinking that I ought to be made aware of the truth, he had prepared this packet, to furnish me with the evidence of it, in case of his decease. Then came two other letters, addressed to him, and dated about two years back. I had little need to read them—the handwriting told me who the author was; but I read them through. They were both signed "Hester Douglas;" and their contents were such as to leave no reasonable doubt of the relation which the writer bore to Gordon at the time they were written. The blow had fallen. All Harry's imputations—all those suspicions that his words had suggested, but that I had never allowed myself to entertain—were true. There was no need of further evidence; but, as if to render it complete, there was the fourth letter still unread, and I resolutely forced myself to read it. Even at that moment I found time to notice that it looked newer, less soiled, than the others. It was dated 'Strada Stretta, Malta, Feb. 2, 18—,' (the day that I had introduced Harry to Miss Cornewall), and ran as follows:

I knew it must come at last—that we should meet again. But you will keep my secret, won't you? O Harry, for the sake of the love you once bore me, spare me. He knows nothing—need never know anything. And I love him, Harry, and have put away the part with the old name. Why should you visit the sins of Hester Douglas upon ROSE CORNEWALL?

When I had finished reading the letters, I could not at once decide upon the next step. My brain was in a whirl, and for the time I seemed incapable of volition. At length, however, I determined to adopt a suggestion contained in Harry's note to myself, namely, that I should forward the letters to Miss Cornewall. I inclosed them, therefore, in an envelope, together with a few lines from myself, telling her the circumstances under which they came into my possession, and intimating that, all things considered, it would, in my opinion, be better that we should not meet again. From that day to this I have never seen Rose Cornewall; but some twelve months afterward I heard that she had become a Roman Catholic, and had entered a convent at Naples.

As for myself, I did not long remain on the station. The duel was a great deal talked about, and all sorts of reasons were assigned for it by popular rumor; and I was sick at heart, and not ambitious of notoriety. I wanted some place where I could see new faces, and find new occupation. So, within a month of the duel—as soon, in fact, as Gordon was out of danger—I applied to be superseded, and came home to England.

When I came to think coolly about it afterward, it did appear somewhat extraordinary that, considering Harry's renown as a shot, I should have come scatheless out of the affair. I had not been home long, however, when I made a discovery that, perhaps, accounted for his bad shooting. He was then, and had been for some time previously, secretly engaged to my sister. The whole thing came out when he invalided to England, and they were married shortly after. I do not know whether Harry ever made a clean breast to his wife of what happened in Malta; but I am inclined to think that their second daughter, Rose, (she is the mother of two children herself now,) is not unlikely to benefit by the will of her crusty old bachelor uncle.—*Belgravia.*

CHANCE IN GAMBLING.—Closely connected with the theory about the range of possibility in the matter of chance combinations, is the theory of the maturity of the chances —"the most elementary of the theories on probabilities." It might safely be termed the most mischievous of gambling superstitions. As an illustration of the application of this theory, we may cite the case of an Englishman, once well known at foreign gambling tables, who had based a system on a generalization of this theory. In point of fact the theory asserts that when there has been a run in favor of any particular event, the chances in favor of the event are reduced, and, therefore, necessarily, the chances in favor of other events are increased. Now our Englishman watched the play at the roulette table for two full hours, carefully noting the numbers which came up during that time. Then, eschewing those numbers which had come up oftenest, he staked his money on those which had come up very seldom or not at all. Here was an infallible system, according to "the most elementary of the theories of probability." The tendency of chance results to right themselves, so that events equally likely in the first instance will occur an equal number of times in the long run, was called into action to enrich our gambler and to ruin the unlucky bankers. Be it noted, in passing, that events do thus right themselves, though this circumstance does not operate quite as the gambler supposed, and cannot be trusted to put a penny into any one's pocket. The system was tried, however, and instead of reasoning respecting its soundness, we may content ourselves with recording the result. On the first day our Englishman won more than £700 in a single hour. "His exultation was boundless. He thought he had really discovered the 'philosopher's stone.' Off he went to his banker's, and transmitted the greater portion of his winnings to London. The next day he played and lost fifty pounds; and the following day he achieved the same result, and had to write to town for remittances. In fine, in a week he had lost all the money he won at first, with the exception of fifty pounds, which he reserved to take him home; and, being thoroughly convinced of the exceeding fickleness of fortune, he has never staked a sixpence since, and does all in his power to dissuade others from playing."—*The Cornhill.*

EPIGRAMMATIC LETTERS.—It has been said that, if heavy postage produced essays, cheap postage makes epigrams. But the latter were not wanting in the very earliest days. Nothing could be more epigrammatic than the note sent by one Irish chief to another: "Pay me tribute, or else ——" To which the equally epigrammatic answer was: "I owe you none, and if ——" Of this sort were the notes between FOOTE'S mother and FOOTE. "Dear SAM—I'm in prison. Yours, E. FOOTE." The old lady was under arrest for debt. The son's answer was: "Dear Mother—So am I. Yours, S. FOOTE." And again, the letters between old Mrs. GARRICK and young EDMUND KEAN: "Dear Mr. KEAN—You can't play *Abel Drugger*. Yours, &c." To which intimation EDMUND wrote back: "Dear Madam—I know it. Yours, E. K." Instances occur now and then where a joke has been played, the fun of which was to make a man pay heavy postage for very unnecessary information. When COLLINS, the artist, was once with some friends around him, one of them resisted every attempt to induce him to stay to supper. He withdrew, and the friends in council over their banquet resolved that the sulky guest should be punished. Accordingly on the following day COLLINS sent him a folded sheet of foolscap, in which was written: "After you left we had stout and oysters." The receiver understood what was meant, but he was equally resolved to have his revenge. Accordingly, biding his time, he transmitted, in a feigned hand, to Collins, a letter in which the painter read only, "*Had you?*" Therewith the joke seemed at an end; but Collins would have the last word. He waited and waited till the thing was almost forgotten, and then the writer of the last query opened a letter one morning in which he had the satisfaction of finding an answer to it in the words, "Yes, we had." We cannot dismiss this part of the subject without expressing our regret that we are unable to remember the name of that British admiral, who, after achieving a glorious victory at sea, despatched a letter to the Admiralty, in which there were only these, or similar words: ". . Beat the enemy; took, sunk, burned, and destroyed ships named in the margin." Tersest of admirals!—*Temple Bar.*

CHILDISHNESS.—If we contemplate childhood, we find that many of the qualities that most charm us in it are delightful because they are ephemeral; we should recoil at once if we supposed they were to last. Notice, for instance, the excessive activity of infancy—what may be called its passion for business. It is never still; it rushes from one occupation to another, finding nothing beyond the scope of its inclinations and supposed powers. This hurry, this running after work, is delightful in a child, because it is a passing stage of life. We take for granted that, as thought develops, this tumult of activity will steady itself. When it remains, when it lasts on uncorrected in the man, it is childishness, whatever it may be taken for by himself and some other people. When he rejoices in the multiplicity of irons he has in the fire, we may safely regard him as having never laid aside the habits of his infancy, or occupied himself as he ought in the manly business of thinking, which should modify this trick of action. Again, in children we are quite content with mirth without wit. No children are witty; for, in fact, wit is essentially a mature production; several qualities of mind combine to produce it which are in embryo in childhood. Yet they find a great deal to laugh about, and we laugh with them, without effort, in glad sympathy; though we find them very constant to their jokes—and one lasts them a long time. But, unfortunately, this sort of jocularity with a good many men outlives its proper date. Far be it from us to spoil sport, but how many jokes without a vestige of fun in them are instigated by the ghost of old infantine vivacity! The joker jokes because he has always joked, and has never put away the method of childhood from him. Perhaps this is as common a form of childishness as any. A great many men are manly, sensible, influential in their grave discourse, who flounder into a lower standing when they pretend to be humorous. And this because their jokes are made under a different understanding altogether from the jests of real wit. All worn-out jokes are childish. Children can laugh at the same thing many times over; if the man does the same, it is for the reason that in this particular he is a child still. So, to utter a pleasantry not because it is new, but because it is old, because it was said yesterday, shows a man to be at odds with his contemporaries—their minds have grown while his remains stationary. Another trick of infancy is a love of showing its novelties and possessions. We note this sort of officiousness in many children. No sooner do they catch sight of a visitor, a new arrival of any sort, than they hasten to entertain him by the production of their latest treasures—anything indeed. The first thought is, "What have I to show?" and all sorts of incongruities follow on the indulgence of this impulse. We admire and discuss with a good grace because they are children, whose lead we must follow if we care to please them; and also because we may say and do what we please. We are not always critics. But where the habit does not drop off, where the fancy of these exhibitors to display their wares for our entertainment lasts into the maturity of life, the case is different. Very few people indeed have an omniverous curiosity; and it happens more often than not that what our friend persists in showing hits some blot in our own acquirements. We are ignorant where he is knowing, and it requires an exceptional passion for knowledge in general to throw oneself into conchology, or genealogy, or heraldry, or a print, or an old coin, or a copy of verses, because our friend has something to show about them. The visitor expected to be led on to talk, and has his topics and interests ready. He finds that he has to abandon this vantage-ground, and to force his unwilling attention upon subjects alien to his tastes. There are men with whom you cannot be in a room three minutes without their rushing off in quest of some book or other object. Conversation is impossible in their company. They are intent, from mere habit, on showing something, which means violently breaking the thread of discourse. And it is an irrepressible inclination; there is nothing to be done but to humor it, avenging ourselves for these amiable outrages by pronouncing our friend a child still.—*The Saturday Review.*

FECHTER.—I think his *Hamlet* one of the very best, and his *Othello* one of the very worst, I have ever seen; and I have seen all the good actors and many of the bad actors from KEAN downward. On leaving the theatre after "Hamlet," I felt once more what a great play it was, with all its faults, and they are gross and numerous. On leaving the theatre after "Othello," I felt as if my old admiration for this supreme masterpiece of the art had been an exaggeration; all the faults of the play stood out so glaringly —all its beauties were so dimmed and distorted by the acting of every one concerned. It was necessary to recur to SHAKESPEARE'S pages to recover the old feeling. Reflecting on the contrast offered by these two performances, it seemed to me that a good lesson on the philosophy of acting was to be read there. Two cardinal points were illustrated by it: first, the very general confusion which exists in men's minds respecting naturalism and idealism in art; secondly, the essential limitation of an actor's sphere as determined by his personality. Both in "Hamlet" and "Othello" FECHTER attempts to be natural, and keeps as far away as possible from the conventional declamatory style which is by many mistaken for idealism only because it is unlike reality. His physique enabled him to represent *Hamlet*, and his naturalism was artistic. His physique wholly incapacitated him from representing *Othello;* and his naturalism, being mainly determined by his personality, became utter feebleness. I do not mean that the whole cause of his failure rests with his physical incapacity, for his intellectual conception of the part is as false as it is feeble; but he might have had a wrong conception of the part, and yet have been ten times more effective had nature endowed him with a physique of more weight and intensity.—*Representative Actors.*

USES OF THE COCOA-NUT.—It would be no easy matter to enumerate all the useful services which the cocoa-nut, and the other parts of the tree to which it belongs, render to man, especially in the East. The kernel is not eaten as we eat it, as fruit, but is prepared in a variety of ways for curries and other dishes; the milky juice is relished as a pleasant beverage; the oil is used in making stearine candles and marine soap, and, in tropical countries, lamp-oil, ointment, and an aid to cookery; the resin from the trunk, mixed with the oil from the nut, and melted, forms a substance useful for filling up the seams of ships and boats, covering the corks of bottles, and repelling the attacks of the white ant; the root possesses narcotic properties, and is sometimes chewed like the areca-nut. The terminal bud is esteemed a delicacy, although not easily obtainable without cutting down the tree. The sap, or toddy, is a beverage, and is also fermented to produce palm-wine and arrack-spirit. The dried leaves are used for thatch, and for making screens, mats, baskets and a kind of plait; while the mid-rib of the leaf serves the natives as an oar. The wood of the lower part of the stem is very hard, takes a beautiful polish and is known to our turners and ornamental joiners as porcupine wood; the fibrous centre of the older stems is worked like coir into cordage and similar articles. The husk of the ripe nut, when cut across, is used for polishing furniture and scrubbing floors. Within the nut is occasionally found a small stony substance of a bluish white color, worn by the Chinese as a kind of amulet or charm.—*All the Year Round.*

ABOUT LETTERS.—The assertion that a lady puts the essence, nay, the very purpose and import of her letter, in the postscript, has had many an ingenious but invented illustration. One of the best is that of a young lady in India to her friends at home, viz.: "P. S.—You will see by my signature that I am married." COBBETT hated writing across already written lines, and declared that it was of French origin. The earliest letter by a lady in this country, of which a copy exists, is one from MATILDA, Queen of HENRY I., to Archbishop ANSELM. In this she styles him her "worthily reverenced lord," and herself "the lowest of the handmaidens of his Holiness;" phrases which show the mind and hand of some reverend secretary. ANNE BOLEYN'S last cry of love and anguish to her lord is worth a ream of the letters of earlier date written at second hand. It is genuineness that gives all the interest to the Paston letters, (once so disputed;) AGNES PASTON'S to her son may be said to be admirable for detail and simplicity. "God's blessing and mine," is a fitting double benediction from a mother to her son. How picturesquely descriptive is the passage, "On Tuesday last Sir JOHN HEVENINGHAM went to his church and heard three masses, and came home again, never merrier, and said to his wife that he would go and say a little devotion in his garden and then he would dine; and forthwith he felt a fainting in his legs and slid down. This was at nine of the clock, and he was dead ere noon." Such were life and death in the middle of the fifteenth century in the county of Norfolk.—*Temple Bar.*

GARCIA THE GAMBLER.—The scene is laid in one of the most celebrated German Kursaals. "What a sudden influx of people into the room! Now, indeed, we shall see a celebrity. The tall light-haired young man coming toward us, and attended by such a retinue, is a young Saxon nobleman who made his appearance here a short time ago, and commenced his gambling career by staking very small sums; but, by the most extraordinary luck, he was able to increase his capital to such an extent that he now rarely stakes under the maximum, and almost always wins. They say that when the croupiers see him place his money on the table, they immediately prepare to pay him, without waiting to see which color has actually won, and that they have offered him a handsome sum down to desist from playing while he remains here. Crowds of people stand outside the Kursaal doors every morning, awaiting his arrival, and when he comes following him into the room, and staking as he stakes. When he ceases playing they accompany him to the door, and shower on him congratulations and thanks for the good fortune he has brought them. See how all the people make way for him at the table, and how deferential are the subdued greetings of his acquaintances! He does not bring much money with him, his luck is too great to require it. He takes some notes out of a case, and places maximums on black and *couleur*. A crowd of eager hands are immediately outstretched from all parts of the table, heaping up silver and gold and notes on the spaces on which he has staked his money, till there scarcely seems room for another coin, while the other spaces on the table only contain a few florins staked by skeptics who refuse to believe in the Count's luck." He wins; and the narrative proceeds to describe his continued successes, until he rises from the table a winner of about one hundred thousand francs at that sitting.—*The Cornhill.*

FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE.—Woe to the man who, finding that God has given him influence over human beings for their good, begins to use it after a while, first only to carry out through them his own little system of the universe, and found a school or sect, and at last by steady and necessary degradation, mainly to feed his own vanity and his own animal sense of power.

But MR. MAURICE, above all men whom I have ever met, conquered both these temptations. For, first, he had no system of the Universe. To have founded a sect, or even a school, would be, he once said, a sure sign that he was wrong and was leading others wrong. He was a Catholic and a Theologian, and he wished all men to be such likewise. To be so, he held, they must know God in Christ. If they knew God, then with them, as with himself, they would have the key which would unlock all knowledge, ecclesiastical, eschatological (religious, as it is commonly called,) historic, political, social. Nay, even, so he hoped, that knowledge of God would prove at last to be the key to the right understanding of that physical science of which he, unfortunately for the world, knew but too little, but which he accepted with a loyal trust in God, and in fact as the voice of God, which won him respect and love from men of science to whom his theology was a foreign world. If he could make men know God, and therefore if he could make men know that God was teaching them; that no man could see a thing unless God first showed it to him,—then all would go well, and they might follow the Logos, with old SOCRATES, whithersoever he led. Therefore he tried not so much to alter men's convictions, as, like SOCRATES, to make them respect their own convictions, to be true to their own deepest instincts, true to the very words which they used so carelessly, ignorant alike of their meaning and their wealth. He wished all men, all churches, all nations to be true to the light which they had already, to whatsoever was godlike, and therefore God-given, in their own thoughts; and so to rise from their partial apprehensions, their scattered gleams of light, toward that full knowledge and light which was contained—so he said, even with his dying lips—in the orthodox Catholic faith. This was the ideal of the man and his work; and it left him neither courage nor time to found a school or promulgate a system. God had his own system; a system vaster than AUGUSTINE'S, vaster than DANTE'S, vaster than all the thoughts of all thinkers, orthodox and heterodox put together; for God was His own system, and by Him all things consisted, and in Him they lived and moved and had their being; and He was here, living and working, and we were living and working in Him, and had, instead of building systems of our own, to find out His eternal laws for men, for nations, for churches; for only in obedience to them is life. Yes, a man who held this could found no system. "Other foundation," he used to say, "can no man lay, save that which is laid, even Jesus Christ." And as he said it, his voice and eye told those who heard him that it was to him the most potent, the most inevitable, the most terrible, and yet the most hopeful, of all facts.—*C. Kingsley in Macmillan's Magazine.*

MRS. SIDDONS.—There was never, perhaps, a better stage figure than MRS. SIDDONS. Her height is above the middle size, but not at all inclined to the *embonpoint;* there is, notwithstanding, nothing sharp or angular in the frame; there is sufficient muscle to bestow a roundness upon the limbs, and her attitudes are, therefore, distinguished equally by energy and grace. The symmetry of her person is exact and captivating; her face is peculiarly happy, the features being finely formed, though strong, and never for an instant seeming overcharged, like the Italian faces, nor coarse and unfeminine, under whatever impulse. On the contrary, it is so thoroughly harmonized when quiescent, and so expressive when impassioned, that most people think her more beautiful than she is. So great, too, is the flexibility of her countenance, that the rapid transitions of passion are given with a variety and effect that never tire upon the eye. Her voice is naturally plaintive, and a tender melancholy in her level speaking denotes a being devoted to tragedy; yet this seemingly settled quality of voice becomes at will sonorous or piercing, overwhelms with rage, or in its wild shriek absolutely harrows up the soul. Her sorrow, too, is never childish; her lamentation has a dignity which belongs, I think, to no other woman; it claims your respect along with your tears.—*Representative Actors.*

THE ODDS.—It is easy to understand why in the betting on horse-racing in this country and others, success ordinarily attends the professional bettor, rather than the amateur, or, in the slang of the subject, why "the ring" gets the advantage of "the gentlemen." Apart from his access to secret sources of information, the professional better nearly always "lays the odds," that is, bets against individual horses; while the amateur "takes the odds," or backs the horse he fancies. Now if the odds represented the strict value of the horse's chance, it would be as safe in the long run to "take" as to "lay" the odds. But no professional better lays fair odds save by mistake. Nor is it difficult to get the amateur to take unfair odds. For "backing" is seemingly a safe course. The "backer" risks a small sum to gain a large one, and if the fair large sum is a little reduced, he still conceives that he is not risking much. Yet, (to take an example,) if the true odds are nine to one against a horse, and the amateur sportsman consents to take eight to one in hundreds, then, though he risks but a single hundred against the chance of winning eight, he has been as truly swindled out of £10 as though his pocket had been picked of that sum. This is easily shown. The total sum staked is £900, and, at the odds of nine to one, the stakes should have been respectively £90 and £810. Our amateur should, therefore, only have risked £90 for his fair chance of the total sum stated. But he has been persuaded to risk £100 for that chance. He has, therefore, been swindled out of £10. And in the long run, if he laid several hundreds of wagers of the same amount, and on the same plan, he would inevitably lose on the average about £10 per venture.—*The Cornhill.*

GROTESQUE LIFE.—A wholesale case of the grotesque fell under my personal notice lately. There is an amiable and somewhat grotesque family, known as the Devonshire "savages," lately cropping up. One of them was lately fined five pounds by a bench of Devonshire Magistrates for poaching. An adventurous photographer made a photograph of the broken-down old barn which they inhabit, rising superior to the peril of abusive language and a rapid musketry of small stones. A gentleman of the provincial Press, who writes under the pseudonym of "Tickler," was recognized lately as the individual who first conferred greatness upon them, and was greeted with much brutal frankness of opinion. The family have their own freehold of some thirty acres, and one of them recently succeeded to a legacy of some hundred pounds. There are, however, as stated in the papers some time back, about fifty convictions against them; and it requires great vigilance to keep them within anything like due limits. What is to be seen and heard of them really surpasses all that has been committed to paper on the subject. In the Summer season they sit in holes in the ground. In the Winter season they leave their barn for warmer holds in the hayricks. It is possible, however, that there may be a touch of insanity in the oddities that disgust North Devon. A near relation, like Diogenes, lived in a tub; that is to say, he inhabited a huge beer-cask, in a field of his own, near Crediton, turning it round according to the direction of the wind.—*London Society.*

HOW TO TREAT FAINTING PEOPLE.—There are some observations in the *Lancet* of last week which might be studied with advantage by police constables. Referring to a case which lately occurred in New-York, in which death speedily followed the extraction of teeth after an ineffectual endeavor to administer nitrous oxide gas, the *Lancet* maintains that had the patient, who had fainted from terror, been laid flat on the floor instead of being kept in an upright position, she would probably have recovered in a few minutes; and it then points out the danger of treating syncope by the erect posture, instancing the case of a poor woman who lately fainted on an English race-course, and, having been placed by a policeman in a sitting posture, was only saved from death by the accident of a doctor happening to pass by at the moment and laying her down until she recovered. The public is often moved to a slight display of indignation when some one who has committed the offense of being taken ill in the street is put to death in a police cell; but when it is remembered that many of our police constables were perhaps agricultural laborers a few weeks before they are called upon to do duty in the streets, and are as ignorant of the proper method of dealing with cases of syncope as they are of Hebrew, the wonder is that any insensible person who falls into their hands ever survives police treatment. Even the more intelligent members of the force, who are not in the habit of jumping at the conclusion that every insensible person "smells of spirits" and must be drunk, and therefore use their best exertions to restore consciousness in no vindictive spirit, almost invariably prop their patient up against a pillar, letter-box, or a door-step, having dragged him or her, as the case may be, to that support with the assistance of the bystanders.—*Pall Mall Gazette*

FOR EUROPE.

Departure of Seven Ocean Steamers from This Port Yesterday.

Large Number of Summer Travelers—Clearances for Queenstown, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre and Hamburg—Full Lists of Passengers.

A larger number of passengers left this port for Europe, yesterday, than on any previous "departure day" this season. Every line of steamers running to New-York sent out one of its immense ships, freighted with travelers. Four of the seven which started will go to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown on the way; the French steamer, which had the heaviest list, goes to Brest, and afterward on to Havre; the Scotch steamer goes to Glasgow, but will stop at Londonderry, on the northern Irish coast, where her passengers for the Green Isle will be landed; of the two German steamers, one goes to Bremen, calling at Southampton, and the other goes direct to Hamburg. A cursory examination of the passenger lists, published in full below, shows that the majority of travelers on the French line are Spanish and French; a large number of decidedly Scotch names appear in the list of the Glasgow steamer, while the Hamburg and Bremen lists are almost exclusively German:

Per steamship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre.—Wm. C. Rhinelander, the Misses Rhinelander and maid-servant, W. R. Stewart, John S. Baker, Miss Mary E. Baker, Miss Phœbe S. Baker, Theodore B. Bronson, Mrs. Bronson, two Misses Bronson, three children and maid-servant, Mr. Stebbins, Mrs. Stebbins, Master and Miss Stebbins, H. de la Grane, Mrs. de la Grange, three Misses Odier and two maid-servants, John B. Keys, Mrs. Keys, Miss Eva Keys, Mrs. A. E. Douglas, Miss Isabella Douglas, Miss H. Maria Cooper, J. E. Wagner, Mrs. Wagner, H. A. Himely, Mrs. Himely, Miss Himely, two children and maid-servant, C. A. Hastings, H. A. Swan, Mrs. Swan, Miss Helen L. Swan, Master Peter Swan, Jules M. Ravel, two children, infant and maid-servant, Mrs. A. Lafore, Miss Mary Lafore, Miss Lisette Lafore, Mrs. W. H. Hudson, Mrs. Whitwell, Miss Whitwell, Miss Susan M. Dalton, Miss Caroline M. Dalton, Miss C. M. Mitchell, Miss C. Moffatt, Miss M. Moffatt, L. Dubost, Mrs. Dubost, Miss Pauline Dubost, Armand Andry, Francis P. Furnald, Mrs. Furnald, Arthur R. Furnald, Antoine Reymond, Frank Reymond, Mrs. Marguerite Reymond, Miss Mary Reymond, Miss Caroline Reymond, Thos. Warker, Mrs. Warker, Miss Phine Warker, Mr. Balding, Dr. and Mrs. Van Doren, Miss Van Doren, Miss Alice Van Doren, Florencia Arenas, Mrs. Teresa R. Arenas, Miss Dolores Arenas, Miss Amelia Arenas, Miss Flora Arenas and maid-servant, Marcius R. Simons, L. Dauchaner, Mrs. Dauchaner, I. des Chapelles, Mrs. des Chappelles, child and maid, Mrs. T. C. Rea and child, J. G. Marshall, Mr. Patridge, Domingo Arosementa, A. C. Hodges, D. Drake, Alex. S. Porter, S. de Jonge, Miss Clara Boyrie, Mr. Ammidown, Mrs. Ammidown, Mrs. Jones, C. Raas, E. Rass, Mrs. P. Erhard, P. Erhard, Jr., John H. Meacon, D. Thebaud, Mrs. Thebaud, Mr. Calabresi, Mrs. Calabresi and son, Mr. Henry Leger, Mrs. Reyns, Mr. Maurice Fraisse, Mr. Macon, W. M. Semnabber, N. Hume, Mrs. Galoupead and child, F. Cazend, Mrs. Caze d and child, Mr. Matthew Prevost, E. Regard, Andre Charvet, Mr. Antoin, Mrs. Antoin, Mr. Casado, Mrs. Casado, John Casado, Fran. Casado, Mrs. C. Fernandez, Miss Fernandez, Mr. Gonzales, Mrs. Gonzales, Miss Celestine Gonzales, Riter Gonzales, Jos. Gonzales, S. Odenhall, Mr. Curhe, E. Letang, N. B. Lebeau, Miss Lilian Lebeau, Miss Edith Lebeau, Miss Marianna Lebeau, Master Walter Lebeau and two maid-servants, Mr. Committee, Mr. Ferrand, Mrs. Ferrand and child, Rev. Peter H. Mahuel, Andre Charvet, Mr. Laporte, Mrs. Bernheim, Mrs. Buckhow, E. Schuster, Joseph V. Beauron, Mrs. Beauron, Miss Colemence Beauron, Miss Julie Beauron, Miss Derin, Antoine Billet, Paul J. M. Molle, Mrs. Molle, Henry Molle, Miss Dolores Molle, two children and maid-servant, Frank Mouthon, Mrs. Mouthon and child, Mrs. Beteine, Mr. Peter Larue, Rev. Mr. Rousselot, Peter M. Lapice, C. Besson, Elias Baume, A. Flaurand, E. Flaurand, Jr., D. Guerin, Mrs. Leone Legrand, Louis Fouzet, Mrs. Barbe Benabel, Mrs. R. Mahent, L. Hopital, Miss Angelique Chary, Miss Christina Bosseaux, Miss Katie Bonne, Miss Augustine Korff, Mrs. D. Heilbourt, F. A. Chamberlain, Miss Fannie A. Chamberlain, Miss McLane, Henry Chaurent, A. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Bouding, Louis M. Sutton, Juan Alexandro, William A. Witte, Alexander Chariot, A. Bechet, F. Tugague, Alfred Derocquigny, Peter Alsimo, Mrs. Flaure and daughter, Miss Aleua Putoiz, Mrs. Ernest Schuster, Henry Weill, Mrs. Weill and two children, D. Hervant, Jose Machecor, Prof. P. Julien, Gabriel Seligman, Prof. Prudhomme, Mr. Bochet, Bernard Frauenstadt, Miss Emily Giobbe, J. B. Marquet, Mr. Francisco Castegnette, Rev. Mr. Mangin, E. Angand, S. Festorazzi, Miss St. Joan Baptiste, Miss Pellegreen, Mrs. E. Augaud, Mrs. F. Tugague, Miss Tugague, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sergent, A. Richard, F. Reimoneng, F. Solari, G. Quesado, Mrs. Bertrand, Miss Bernard, M. Grannottier, Bonaventure Berand, Gabriel Bonsecarrere, Ernest Louis, Casemedia Rarncredia, Frederick Berly, Paul Richous, G. Galiner, Xavier Benezech, Fernand Agnelli, Miss Jeannette Halleux, Miss A. Lacaze, Stephen Rohrer, A. Garnatia, C. Martin, E. Mollnia, S Viple, John Peter Cartry, Louis Serrait, Francis Bienamue, Giovanni Lepari, H. Bambery, Louis Lozado, Felix Langlois, Mr. Barbeer, Mrs. Castilion, Capt. Laurent, Mr. Saunders, Miss Chamberlain, Miss McLane, Mr. Barthelemy, Auguste Chadaurier, Chandoin Victor, Berthet Antoine, Limonine Augustine, Mrs. Augustine, Louis Tournon, Auguste Maine Dufresne, Mr. Buteaux, Mrs. Emily Buteaux, Richard E. Rabeau, Mrs. Emily Korff, Alfred Alsop, Lorenzo Alexandro, and others. Total, 317.

Per steamer Atlantic, for Liverpool.—J. G. Thorp, Mr. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, James Scott, J. B. Solari, Wm. J. Best, Henry K. Pomeroy, Mrs. Fanny Pomeroy, Miss Grace Pomeroy, Master Arthur Pomeroy, Miss Jose V. Pomeroy, Mrs. Geo. E. Randolph and servant, Mrs. J. W. Ladd, Chas. Cole, Mrs. Chas. Cole, Miss Minnie P. Cole, Horace Beldin, Rev. Dr. Rylance, Mrs. E. L. Rylance, Master J. H. Rylance, Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, Mrs. E. A. Washburn, Miss Emily Washburn, A. B. Adams, E. J. Williams, A. J. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sutton, Miss Sarah J. Sutton, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hamilton, Miss Estelle Hamilton, Miss Lizzie Lawrence, Ole Bull, J. G. Thorp, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Smith, Miss Marion Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Vyse, three children and three servants, Miss Emily Vyse, Miss Vyse, Masters Harry and Arthur Vyse, Mrs. William Power, Miss Power, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Henriques, child and nurse, Jas. Scott, John Scott, Miss Selby, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Littell, J. H. Moore, Gilbert C. Scott, F. C. Wright, G. W. Colby, John G. Marshall, Major-Gen. Franklin, Stella Selby, Mr. Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull, T. M. Rianhard, wife and child, Miss Nettie Rianhard, Mrs. Wm. M. Whittemore, Miss Baldwin, Miss L. Ostron, Miss Mary Oakley, Miss Charlotte Titcomb, Mme. Monique Marcus, Edward Ayer, Chas. Brown, D. J. Kenney, R. Herring, Mrs. Willey, John D. Hopkins, R. S. Sinclair, David Wybrants, Alphonsi A. Jacobi, T. M. Jones and wife, Major S. C. De Pass.

Per steamer Canada, for Liverpool—David Bailey, H. Whittaker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Richardson and 3 children, Mrs. Martindale, Miss J. E. Richardson, Miss C. L. Richardson, S. Wolf, Dr. Winstabley, F. Sheppard, John J. Dovey, Miss Dickson, Miss M. Sheppard, Miss E. M. Sheppard, Mrs. M. C. Sheppard, A. M. Powell, Anson C. Macy, E. H. Coates, delegates to International Congress, Rev. Jos. F. Elder, Rev. C. H. Brace and wife, delegates to International Congress, Rev. Dr. Burton, David Murdoch, Mrs. E. W. Hill, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Annie Bansfield, Miss Dalzell, Miss Lizzie T. Cartwright, Mrs. George Garrick, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dalzell, Mrs. E. Webb, Miss E. C. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gillespie, Miss Nellie Gillespie, Miss Annie Gillespie, Miss Jessie Gillespie, George H. Richardson, A. H. N. Richardson, Gen. J. R. Hawley, J. V. Wheelhouse, Hon. G. W. Steele and wife, Col. B. P. Parker, Robt. Williams, Charles E. Baker, Judge John A. Foote, delegate to International Congress; Col. Henry B. Judd, U. S. A., and wife, Mrs. E. G. Lamson, Miss Flora Lamson, Mrs. M. J. Chase, Miss Mary Olmstead, A. F. Tait, Miss Mary J. Tait, Dr. A. L. Eakin, George Carrick, Dr. C. C. Gray, U. S. A., Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fraser child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. B. Simmonds and two children, Mrs. Dodge, nurse and two children, Rev. Wm. H. McCracken, John Cosgrove, James Riley, W. S. Peterkin, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Thomas, James L. Harrison.

Per steamer Europa, for Liverpool—Rev. H. E. Robbins, Wm. Wilmot, Rev. C. E. Barrow, John Draper, Geo. F. Jonas, Alex. Annan, Thos. Coop, Mrs. W. R. Keill, Miss Anna Keill, Miss Bessie Healy, Miss Mary Healy, Daniel Healy, Bartholomew Healy, Robert Wilson, Peter Bram, Alex. Ferguson, Jno. W. Foster, Chas. R. Burke, Wm. J. Cauthers, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. M. A. Tompkins, Richard H. Tompkins, Wm. J. Tompkins, Mrs. Clara Leland, Miss Buckland, Dugald Crawford and wife, Miss Annie Crawford, John Crawford, Jessie Crawford, Infant Crawford, Mrs. James Parsons, Henry J. Parsons, Evina Parsons, Edward Owen and wife, Miss Cauthers, Mrs. Storey, Miss Eliott, Miss Gordon, Miss S. J. Burke, Miss S. A. Cooper, Ed. Foster and wife, Miss Towart, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, Mrs. Jane C. Hunter, F. A. Sawtelle and wife, Mr. Henderson, Jacob Muller, T. E. Moore, Rev. W. J. Hill, Dennis Smith, Jas. J. Babb, Thos. O'Sullivan, J. J. O. Farrell, Bernard Waters, Martha J. Waters, Peter Clinton, Elizabeth Clinton, Miss G. Parkers, Mrs. P. H. Foote, Mary Major, Mrs. Coop and child, Miss Henderson, Miss A. J. Burke, Mrs. Mallon, Jas. Mallon, Mrs. Dunn and sister, J. P. McDavitt and wife, C. E. McDavitt, J. L. Cunningham, William Grange, Robert Babington, S. Hall, T. Petuit and wife, J. D. Moore, Alfred Horden, A. H. Chalmers, John Scott, Rev. Peter Lauth, James Anderson, John H. Fairchild, John M. Spratt.

Per steamer Weser, for Bremen via Southampton—Ernst Culmann, family and servants, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wendt, Hermann Runge, Miss Emma Kraft, J. Toelken, Miss Ann Pomroy, A. Mollmann, Miss D. H. White, Franz Krohn, Mrs. Elizabeth Kinney, Capt. C. Eisendecker, Mrs. Dr. Muller, Chas. Mayer, Mrs. Elizabeth Harmens, Melchoir Georg, Mr. and Mrs. David Block, Morris Block, Friedrich Kramer and family, B. Wolfe, Georg Staber, Mr. and Mrs. John Sengstack, Mrs. Alexandrine Smead, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Collins, Mrs. J. D. King and child, A. M. Passeond, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph L. Schmidt, Mrs. C. F. Winship and child, Miss Ida Nothnagel, Lewis S. Smack, Mrs. W. G. Schmidt, A. B. Legard, Miss E. D. Kinney, J. Hirsch, R. M. Johnson, Miss C. M. Gano and servant, Misses M. H. and F. B. Gano, E. O. Hurd, Wilhelm Lausen and family, Hermann Pfeffer, Julius Pfeiffer, Michael Kunzelmann and son, Rev. C. A. Koppernagel, Mrs. M. A. Galton, A. Freisleben, Heinrich Spindler and family, Philip Doll, Miss Anna Marie Jetter, Fred. Hirsch, Jacob Thudium, N. H. Schainwald, Mrs. N. Schainwald and children, Jos. Olemsky, T. G. Dimmers and family, Mrs. Aug. Wiggers and son, Carl Murken, Mrs. Rebecca Viemeister and children, Mrs. E. Schember, Mrs. Johanna Koster and children, M. Turkheimer, Mrs. E. Engelke, Geo. Kuhlbauch, Wilhelm Wiest, Hermann Frey and family, Mrs. R. Daube and child, Mrs. F. Segner, Mrs. Therese Hilderbrand, Mrs. Caroline Bayer and daughter, Edmund Hoffman, Dr. Wm. Joos, Johann Rippersberg, Adam Frank and family.

Per steamer Germania, for Hamburg—W. Kronethal, lady and daughter, Mrs. T. Dorr, Miss M. Dorr, J. Hoffmann, F. L. Ihmsen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Klein, Mrs. M. Stein, Mas e C. B. Stein, F. S. Smith, Mrs. H. Weber and child, Mrs. F. Stutzer and daughter, Dr. E. W. Jameson, A. Magaziner, E. Haas and lady, E. L. Muller, Miss Mary E. Searles, Miss Fanny J. Searles, L. Abrahams, wife and infant, Mrs. Louise H. Rollman and 2 sons, W. Lowenberg, C. Caviezel, F. Caldarola, C. Ludy, Rev. C. Sure, A. Kallmann, A. Foige, L. Ketch, H. Ketch, E. Haecker, P. Valler, Miss Caroline Habert, Mrs. Julie Nagel and daughter, Mrs. Adele Grossman and 4 children, Miss W. Wende, Mrs. Caroline Schuster and daughter, Miss Anna Heme and companion, Miss Helene Neldholdt, Mr. Wolf, H. Eggers and family, and others in the steerage.

Per steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool—G. B. English and lady, J. G. Stevens and lady, F. B. Stevens, G. Sherman, Jr., A. Wifling, M. B. Whyte, J. T. Martin, L. B. Wyman and lady, B. S. Burnside, C. Burnside, W. P. Yfrom, Mr. Martinez, R. Vena, F. Vena, Mrs. J. T. Best, Col. Williamson, E. P. Smith, J. Colwell, F. Simon, F. W. Gunster, W. Buxton, J. Bramhall, Mrs. Wyman, T. B. Musgrove, Miss Jones, Miss Clark, B. S. De Yough, C. H. Buckley and waiter, Miss M. O. Martin and nurse, E. B. Kelsey, H. McLean, Miss S. Cheesebrough, Mrs. J. Lyddon, R. A. Menandez, G. H. Turner, C. O'Neil, and wife, Miss E. O'Neill, Masters C. and H. O'Neill, G. Beggs, G. T. Roberts, Rev. R. N. Thompson, Rev. T. A. Jaggar, Rev. W. H. Neillson, W. E. Doane, A. Norton, J. McLean, W. Hunt, W. Jones, A. Bragaw, B. Thornton, Mrs. Suddon, Mrs. R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crow, Miss Crow, Rev. Mr. Crow, Mrs. Capt. Young, Mrs. Dr. Cooper, Miss. F. Smith, Mrs. J. C. Groome, Miss Sprenance, Miss K. D. Young, W. A. Ross, B. W. Jones, Mrs. B. W. Jones, Miss Preston, 2 children, infant and nurse, J. J. Gest, wife 4 children and infant, Miss M. Findley, J. Ridgeway, Miss Ridgeway, Miss C. Gest, Mrs. and Miss Menandez, Mr. and Mrs. D. Pinger, servant and 2 children, Mrs. M. Garrett, Miss M. Garrett, Miss M. Brown, Mrs. B. D. Olds, A. Robertshaw, M. McEwen, Miss Shepherd, H. W. Brook and wife, T. B. Dwight and wife, Mrs. Hyde and daughter, Rev. B. Watson, L. Rissett, H. Taylor, D. L. Brownell, S. S. Lewis, D. S. Farrington, J. L. Carr, W. J. McDonald, H. Nelson, V. P. Delgado, A. Howell, P. J. Hagerty, J. Gaybird, Rev. Mrs. Clennie and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. Henry Smith, Sir B. Cunard, M. Callow, J. E. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perriotot and 2 children, Capt. Maye, Mr. and Mrs. N. Peck, F. Goodridge, Mr. Winino, J. Robinson, Mr. Barnes, C. Webster, T. O. H. Clark, Mrs. W. T. Clough, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Croney, E. Fournier, A. Dunham, H. O'Neill.

SCOTCH GAMES.

I rejoice in the acquaintance of a score of Scottish friends. This intimacy has ripened considerably since I have eaten at their tables. I may be said to be quite cosmopolitan in that way. Perhaps I am a kind of subsidiary guest, to be called upon at any time, so that there shall not be fourteen at table. The fact is, however, and I congratulate myself on it, that here in New-York I can eat maccaroni; without stint, no Vesuvius threatening, can become as odorous with garlic as any one from the country of Mangano with my Barcelona friends, and can indulge in sour-krout with other acquaintances, without the dread of the Landwehr. It was, then, with great pleasure that I was introduced for the first time, this Winter, to what I, in my ignorance, took to be a stewed bag-pipe, save that from it came no audible sound—only a delicate odor.

Since then I have been (could I help it?) absurdly Caledonian. I wore a jaunty bonnet all Winter, have adopted plaids, and would like to have sported a mull, a cairn-gorm, and, but for a slight—very slight—irregularity of conformation, would have donned a kilt.

I met my Scotch friend, the other day, (though he has lived thirty years in New-York, he always carries a figurative thistle in his speech, without being aware of it,) and the first thing he said to me was: "Hoot, man! and have ye nae seen our chiels, Donald Dinnie and Jamie Fleming? But what the deil do Yankees care for sic things?" "And who, pray, may be Donald and Jamie?" I asked. "Who? The men that can put the heavy stane further, and throw the hammer further, and toss the caber higher, than ony man that ever lived. Come along and you shall see them."

An hour's ride to a suburban portion of the City brought us to the exercising ground, where I was introduced to the Scotch champions.

I do not think I ever saw two such magnificent specimens of humanity. Dinnie must be six feet two, splendidly proportioned, tall and graceful, with a clear, ruddy-brown complexion and an expressive hazel eye. His comrade, Fleming, may be a couple of inches shorter, but is superbly modeled, with a clear skin and a keen blue eye. That rather disagreeable animal development belonging to athletes as a class was not at all perceptible.

First, they threw the hammer. This gentle toy is a sixteen-pound iron ball, with a hole pierced through it, into which is inserted a four-foot ash handle. Dinnie, having annointed his hands with Venice turpentine, to prevent the handle from slipping from his hands, which would have endangered the lives of the spectators, planting his two feet in the ground, something like an animated derrick, with his back toward the *point de mire*, swung the missile once, twice around his head, and at the third effort, suddenly facing round, off hurtled the hammer through the air, like a sky-rocket, and it fell some where a distance of 130 feet. Now, a good, ordinary throw is 75 feet; 100 feet is *hors duligne*; but 130 feet is something miraculous, and yet Dinnie has landed the hammer close to 140 feet. The lighter, but magnificent power of Fleming was next shown. Mr. Fleming very modestly conceded superiority to Mr. Dinnie, saying: "If Dinnie was the best he was next best." He also made a prodigious throw, landing his hammer a few feet less than Dinnie.

One would think that the heaving of such an instrument would be ungraceful, but it is quite to the contrary. Solidly balanced on their sturdy legs, with an apparent easy swaying of the waist, the pondrous weight acquires its immense centrifugal power as it circles round their heads, and is discharged as easily, with as little effort as would be a stone from a sling.

Putting the heavy stone was next shown. This seems rather to be an effort of main strength. Mr. Dinnie took a twenty-four pound ball, held it in his right hand, and balancing himself on a single foot for an instant, with the weight well behind him, then suddenly made a lurch forward, and, as soon as the left foot touched the ground, the cannon-ball seemed to be fired by Dinnie, for it fell with a heavy thud some forty feet distant, then made a long recochet, and at last subsided fully fifty feet off. With a sixteen-pound, something like fifty feet was accomplished. Mr. Fleming's throwing of the ball was equally wonderful. With the light shot, Dinnie and Fleming, at Feston Park, Liverpool, won the prizes, the former landing his ball forty-seven feet ten inches, the latter forty-six feet two inches.

"But what is the caber?" I asked of my Scotch cicerone.

I take the liberty of translating what our friend said, though he might object to having his resonant language rendered into stupid American:

"A caber! (with supreme contempt,) and you don't know what that is? Have you ever seen a scaffolding-pole—some twenty-five feet long, and ten, fifteen or twenty inches around the butt? That's a caber. There are no specified rules or weight for a caber. If a man can handle a poplar tree, roots and all, that's a caber. The strongest man selects the biggest stick, and says that's my caber. You know your Milton—and all about something of a huge mast—the walking stick of some great Admiral. Well, he lifts that, and by sheer strength must toss it up in the air, like a peacock's plume, and make it turn over, clean in the air, before it falls. That's tossing the caber. If it's beyond his strength, he cuts off a piece until he gets the weight he can wrestle with. If he succeeds in tossing it, and other men can't, he is the champion. That's a caber, and no puny Americans, with their absurd physical development, can ever expect to toss one. They havn't got the thews and muscles for it. A strict regimen of bannocks might in time help ye."

"I think that I would like to try and toss a caber," I somewhat inadvertently remarked. "A small one, of course."

"All the tossing you would do," retorted, somewhat sententiously, my Caledonian friend, "would be the wee end, the little bit the man cuts off when it is too big for him to manage."

Just then the bag-pipe crooned. Now, I had been musically educated to abhor a bag-pipe as a heathenish thing, but maybe I had never before heard the Listz, the Chopin, the De Beriot or the Vieuxtemps of this peculiar instrument. Whether it was the "Miller of Don" or "Mrs. McLeod of Rossie" which madeup the repertoire I do not know. Away feeble *musette* piped by Breton and French mountains. Give me (if I must hear peculiar music) the lusty rasping, the melodious wheezing, the buzzing and burring, with the articulate shrieks of the pibroch. May be it was Fleming's dancing that did it, which was the personification of a Gaelic-Pyrrhic dance. Let our young men and young women dance these Scotch dances, (not of a June day), let them learn the lilt of it, and they will then, as I did, find a certain and very peculiar taste for the bag-pipes, and may even in time acquire a relish for haggis.

Getting Things Mixed.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

In its new and unnatural devotion to the Democracy, the *Tribune* gets strangely mixed. Referring to the first day of the Indiana Democratic Convention, it says:

"So far, at least, a wise policy has controlled the management of affairs, and it seems probable that Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, a man of marked ability and integrity, will head the State ticket, with some such Liberal Republican as candidate for Congressman at large."

Mr. Hendricks has always been a bitter partisan Democrat, who sympathized with the rebellion and resisted all the war measures of the Government. The *Tribune* has over and over again denounced his unpatriotic course. Neither Pendleton nor Seymour was more inimical to the Government during the war. He was a pronounced copperhead, and now the *Tribune* beslobbers him with praise, commends his nomination, and expects *some such Liberal Republican* to be nominated for Congressman. If this means anything, it means that "Liberal Republican" and "Copperhead" are convertible terms, and have become identical, and we think that is just about the truth. But what a confession!

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Supplemental Article in the House of Commons—Mr. Gladstone's Views on Its Significance.

In the House of Commons, on June 3, Mr. Gladstone spoke as below on the subject of the supplemental article: "When the article was published," he said, "an opinion was expressed in this country that its language was weak in that part which refers to what are known as the claims for indirect losses, and that it would not preclude the prosecution of those claims before the Tribunal at Geneva. When I say there was an opinion to that effect I am far from saying it was the opinion of the country, but it was an opinion that occurred to some to conceive, and I wish, therefore, without entering into any argument on the words themselves, to say these two things. In the first place, we have not proceeded with respect to those words without availing ourselves of the assistance of the best legal information and authority at our command in order to assure ourselves of their purpose and significance. I speak of my noble and learned friend the Lord Chancellor in the Cabinet; I speak of the law officers of the Crown, without reference to a change which has recently occurred in the appointment, in lieu of a Queen's Advocate, of a legal adviser at the Foreign Office, viz., Dr. Deane. There has been no real change so far as this matter is concerned; and last, but not least, we have the advantage of the assistance of my honorable and learned friend the member for Richmond, who, as the House knows, has accepted and discharged the office of Counsel to Her Majesty's Government with regard to the prosecution of the arbitration and the Treaty of Washington. The unanimous opinion of those legal authorities assured us of the sufficiency of those words to preclude the entertaining and prosecution of the indirect claims at Geneva, and I will venture to make this observation. Some persons have supposed that the words "for the future," which are contained in the previous portion of the article, are applicable to the engagement not to make any claim for indirect losses at Geneva. Now, that is not so. The words 'for the future' are only applicable to what I think is the penultimate clause of the article, and the engagement of the President, supposed to be undertaken in virtue and consideration of what has preceded, is not limited by any such condition as those words might appear to imply. That is the case so far as regards the view of Her Majesty's Government, and the view of those on whom they rely for legal guidance as to the choice of terms and expressions. With respect, however, to that point—and it is one of importance—I feel justified in saying that so far as our knowledge goes we have not the slightest reason to believe that there is any difference of construction upon the two sides of the water in this matter. The House will bear in mind that telegraphic messages are of necessity less full of explanations than communications by post. In fact, explanations are very rarely offered until some challenge has occurred which makes it necessary, and there has been no challenge, or difficulty, or difference of opinion with respect to this phrase. I will briefly describe the state of the case as we conceive it to be, and it may be of some interest to the House, because it will explain, perhaps, more clearly than the Government have yet done, the manner in which we came to effect a transition from the proposal which was first made to proceed by an interchange of notes to the other method of procedure—viz., by reference to the treaty-making power, which includes the Senate as well as the Executive Government. The state of the case, as we understand and believe, was this, and the House will be able, from its knowledge of the papers, to a great extent to check what I say: The President thought that the indirect claims were strictly admissible under the treaty. The treaty was a formal document, imposing certain obligations on him. It had been made and signed, as he deemed, in that sense, and therefore, although he conceived himself warranted in agreeing by an interchange of notes not to press for compensation in respect to claims for indirect losses, he did not conceive that it lay within his discretion as head of the Government to withdraw those claims. It must be obvious that even the word 'withdrawal' may perhaps be open, quite irrespective of the sensitive feelings with which it is regarded in America, to a good deal of technical discussion, because the claims exist in the American case, and I apprehend that when public opinion in this country expresses a desire for withdrawal, what is really meant is that we wish to be secured from any further proceeding of any kind tending to a practical issue on the claims, either in the shape of money or opinion or any other shape. Well, sir, the President felt that to proceed with those claims in the manner which was thought necessary was beyond his discretion. He said it could only be done by an exercise of the full treaty-making power, and it was for this purpose he expressed to us—we were not at the first moment by telegraph apprised of the reason of the change—a desire that, instead of an interchange of notes, the two Governments should proceed by a draught supplemental article, under which, for some sufficient consideration, the Government of the United States might make a declaration that they would make no claim for indirect losses, so that the Arbitrators should thereby be prevented from entertaining such claims. That is our view of the case, and our belief as to the sense which the American Government places upon the words—which sense does not appear to us doubtful—of the ultimate clause of the supplemental article; and I am also authorized to say that this is the view which has been made known to the distinguished gentleman who represents the United States Government at this Court, and which has received his concurrence. The House will be pleased to understand a distinction which I am now very anxious to make between the real state of things and the impressions which have prevailed abroad. It has been a prevailing impression that the correspondence which has been going on between the two Governments has been an attempt of some kind on the part of the American Government to procure the weakening or dilution, of that covenant whereby the President is supposed to undertake that he will make no claim for indirect losses before the tribunal at Geneva. That is not so. No such attempt has been made by the President, and there has been no difference whatever between the two Governments as to the matter of that stipulation, nor, so far as we know, as to its spirit. The subject of the communications between the two Governments has been of an entirely different character. It has related to that portion of the article which, very naturally, has not received by any means the same amount of critical attention from the public in this country as the closing and more immediately operative words, but which, notwithstanding, it is our duty, as it refers to an obligation to be undertaken and to an effect in the practical policy of this country in time to come, to weigh and canvass with the utmost minuteness. In fact, the remaining question is altogether one of a prospective character. The House is aware of the general scope of the argument which the Government held with respect to the indirect claims and the American case. It is also aware of the disposition and desire of the American Government, to generalize the expression of their argument and to lay it down as a principle for the conduct of future negotiations and the regulation of the relations between the two Governments; but the very utterances of those words will show clearly that an attempt to generalize principles of that kind, and convert them into an engagement, is a matter which in the use of expressions requires the utmost possible care and circumspection. Well, Sir, perhaps I may be asked whether, as the terms of the articles are before the House, we are willing to make known the amendment proposed by the Senate, I having stated to what portion of it the amendment refers. We have come to the conclusion that it might not be expedient with reference to the state of things in America—certainly it would not be consistent with due respect to the Senate and the Government of the United States—if the terms of the amendment were to be published by us. The House will be good enough to understand that there is no difference between us with respect to the method of the proceedings as to these indirect claims which have formed the subject of very anxious discussion during the last few months—no difference, that is to say, presuming that we arrive at an understanding with respect to prospective engagements. Although we have to discuss the form of words in which the precise extent of prospective engagements is to be expressed, we have no reason at all to believe that the divergence of opinion on that subject affects in any degree the aim and purpose of the two Governments. We venture, so far as the nature of telegraphic communication permits us to presume, to believe that there is no real difference of opinion between the aim, purpose and policy of the two Governments. The form of the engagement, and the extent of that engagement, as defined by language, is the point on which our recent communications have turned. That being so, I trust that what I have stated—although I am very far from thinking that it should draw forth or challenge in any manner the approval of the House, and which I wish it to be understood I in no degree or manner ask for at the present moment—may tend to allay any uneasiness there may have been here or elsewhere at the continuance of the negotiations, because that uneasiness was undoubtedly owing to the supposition that the continuance of the negotiations had reference to the whole of the claims, whereas with respect to that subject I venture to say the negotiations have not continued and no point of difficulty has been raised. [Hear, hear.] I have taken the liberty of presuming on the indulgence of the House in offering to it this statement, which I think our public duty required us at the present moment to lay before Parliament." At a more advanced stage of proceedings Mr. Gladstone said: "I did not imply in anything I have stated that the United States and the British Government had arrived at a complete understanding on the subjects which they have discussed during the last four or five months. My right honorable friend is aware that the object of the supplemental article is to strike out a new path by which we may attain the end in view. In fact, as he will remember, the differences are set forth in the supplemental article itself. The endeavor is to escape from them, rather than to solve them. I think that in what I have stated I have stated accurately the view that we take of the bearing of the supplemental article upon the indirect claims. Contingently on the conclusion of the supplemental article the President engaged that he will make no claim in respect of indirect losses at Geneva. These words I understand to bear no meaning except one—namely, that this claim for indirect losses shall not be prosecuted or entertained by the Arbitrators at Geneva. The American Government has signified no difference on the construction of these words. We have made known our construction of them to the American Minister at this Court, and he has assured us that it is consistent with the construction put upon them by the American Government."

A FRENCH HORROR.

An Episode of the Siege of Paris—Murderous Assault on Police Officers—Three Death Sentences.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Echo* writes: "One of those savage crimes of which the *sergents-de-ville* of the Empire were the unfortunate victims during the siege of Paris, has just been tried by the Seine Assizes. Although committed so long ago, the facts were quite new, the crime having been hushed up at the time of its perpetration, in order not to injure 'the defense of Paris.' There were three prisoners in the dock, named respectively Bothrau, Dore, and Meyey. The chief witness was Constant Andre, a brother of the victim, who gave a very clear account of the whole affair. 'On the 9th of January,' said he, 'I had dined at the house of my brother Jean with my brother Joseph. We had left Joseph, who was an artilleryman, at the Ecole Militaire, and Jean was about to go home, when at the top of the Rue Camoronne we were accosted by a man who evidently knew my brother, and who invited us to take something to drink. Having taken a glass together at the *café*, we left, but I had barely bade my brother good-night than I saw a crowd gather round us shouting, 'They are Badinguets, assassins, knuckle-dusters—it is they who are the cause of our being in such a state. Down with them!' We were thereupon pushed and knocked about. Bothrau pounced on my brother. I seized him. He then turned on me. I defended myself. Bothrau got my thumb into his mouth. I called my brother. Jean came to my rescue, and finding a stick on the ground, struck at Bothrau. But Bothrau would not lose his hold of me, and dragged me to the house of Mme. Bouche. My thumb was now nearly eaten off. I cried out, 'Jean, we have lost!' The crowd, men, women and children, were shrieking, 'Death to them! Death to them!' Mme. Bouche succeeded in making Bothrau release his hold of me. We then ran into the yard and climbed up a shed four yards high. I told my brother to lie down flat on the roof, so as to hide himself, but he refused. I then forced him down. We lay there a few minutes and kept quiet. 'We are lost,' said my brother; 'they will return. I am determined to defend myself to the last.' The crowd outside shouted and shrieked. Suddenly they broke in. A man appeared on the roof of the shed. 'Ha! ha! the scoundrels! here they are!" cried he; 'surrender!' I replied, 'We are ready to give ourselves up, but don't do us harm.' 'Come down,' shouted the crowd, 'or you will be shot.' We began to descend, when two shots were fired. My brother exclaimed, 'I am lost!' The bullet had entered his stomach. I was also wounded, but only in the hand. I hardly know what then took place. The crowd surrounded me. I was kicked and punched on all sides. Some struck me with the butt-end of their muskets, others bayoneted me. They climbed on each other's backs to get at me. I was taken to the station by Dore, who knocked me about all the way. My brother was brought in five minutes after. I asked to be let loose, as I was not a *sergent-de-ville*. 'If you don't hold your tongue, we'll settle your business at once,' was the reply. The commissary at length arrived, and I was sent to the hospital to have my wounds dressed. My brother lay on the stones, stripped naked, in a pool of blood, and bleeding from all sides.' Another witness saw one of the prisoners thrust his finger into the wound of the dying *sergent-de-ville*, with the exclamation, '*Canaille*, it's our turn now!' The prisoners, who were all bad characters, pleaded they had been struck first by the deceased, but the jury refused to accept the plea, and condemned them all three to death without 'extenuating circumstances.'"

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The Claim of the Tenth National Bank Against the City—A Qualified Mandamus Granted for a Portion of the Money.

Judge Barrett has rendered his decision on the application of the Tenth National Bank for a mandamus to compel payment, by Controller Green, of a balance of moneys advanced to the New Court-house Commissioners, amounting to $256,415 58. The defense interposed by the Controller was that the money had not been expended by the Commissioners for the purposes for which it had been advanced, but that a large portion of it had been received by one James H. Ingersoll, and by him used for other than legitimate purposes; that he could not be compelled to pay until the Board of Audit first authorized the issue of Court-house bonds; that all the proceeds of bonds authorized by the Board of Audit amounted to but $250,000, of which $48.922 23 remains unexpended. Judge Barrett holds that the act of January last, whereby advances made by banks were directed to be paid immediately out of funds to be raised by the issue of revenue bonds, was not binding on the Controller, because, by a subsequent amendment, it was provided that nothing contained in such act shall be construed to require the Controller to pay out of the proceeds of such new bonds any claims or amounts that may lawfully be paid out of the avails of bonds or stocks heretofore authorized by any law. The Court-house Commission being by the act of 1871 authorized to procure, through the Board of Audit, $750,000, to be raised on special bonds to complete the Court-house, and $500,000 of that sum being still within the control of the Board to appropriate, if satisfied that the claim is just, the funds must come from that source. The bank was not responsible for misappropriation after it had advanced the money, but is responsible for good faith in making the advance. The question of good faith he refers to Murray Hoffman, to take testimony in relation thereto, and as there is the sum of $48.922 23, which the Controller can raise without further action of the Board of Audit, the Judge directs that, if the decision of the referee on that question be in favor of the bank, a mandamus shall issue to compel payment to that amount.

The Bureau of Claims.

In relation to the organization by the New-York Stock Exchange of a Bureau of Claims as a convenience for brokers having overtaxation claims to present, Mr. C. G. Colgate, Secretary of the Board, writes in substance as follows:

"An error in regard to the modification of section 110 (tax on bankers and brokers) needs explanation. I went to Washington in February last under direction of the Law Committee of the Stock Exchange, and was under private and fixed salary, out of which I agreed to pay my own expenses."

After detailing the necessary delays to which he was subjected, extending through three months, and the employment of a lawyer during the time, in order to make clear the manner of assignment and collection in the Thirty-second District, he, on his return, reported to the Chairman of the Bureau, Mr. John T. Denny, that his expenses had been much larger than he had anticipated, but at the same time remarking that he had received every courtesy from the chiefs of the Departments, Congress, &c., and that not one dollar had been improperly asked for, hinted at, or paid, by or to any person either in Congress or the Departments.

The Stokes Trial.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes has been set down to commence to-morrow in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Ingraham. It is understood, however, that counsel for the prisoner will ask for a week's delay in order to permit the commissions sent to England and France to reach here before the trial commences. Judge Ingraham, who is assigned to preside, is at present holding an unfinished term of the Supreme Court, General Term. This latter Court has been adjourned to Tuesday next, and it seems to be the understanding that the application in the Stokes case for one month's delay will not be very strenuously opposed.

The Riverside Park.

The Riverside Park Commissioners held another session, yesterday, at No. 82 Nassau-street, and received a number of objections to the assessments. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next the Commissioners will hear arguments from property-owners in relation to the proposed improvements.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 2 P. M., June 15, 1872: Barometer—Mean, 29.825 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., June 13, 29.978 inches; minimum at 3 P. M., June 14, 29.632 inches; range, .346 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 69.8°; maximum at 5 P. M., June 12, 89.2°; minimum at 7 P. M., June 14, 59.5°; range, 29.7°. Remarks—June 10, rain from 5½ A. M. to 8 A. M., amount of water, .10 inch; June 10, rain from 1¼ P. M. to 1½ P. M., amount of water, .01 inch; June 12, rain from 7½ P. M. to 8½ P. M., amount of water, .01 inch; June 14, rain from 3:50 P.M. to 7:20 P.M., amount of water, .39 inch; total amount of water for week, .51 inch; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,122 miles.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.....	66	75	77	71
Stand of bar. in inch.....	29.80	29.82	.	29.85

Hygrometer at noon. 67.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

In accordance with previous orders, issued by Gen. Ward, the regiments comprising the First Brigade National Guard assembled on Monday, in Tompkins-squre, for regular inspection and review. The Twelfth and Sixty-ninth were early on the ground, closely followed by the Seventy-ninth, Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments. The crowd of spectators was so great at first that the troops found much difficulty in securing sufficient space for manœuvres. Company I Twenty-second Regiment, performed the task by deploying as skirmishers and moving to the sound of the bugle. When the square had been cleared the regiments formed in close column by division, under command of Col. John Ward, as brigade commandant. The Twelfth was under command of Lieut.-Col. Gildersleeve, and the Twenty-second, under Col. Porter, was given the right of the line. When formed, the brigade moved forward and passed in review before Gen. Ward. All of the commands made a good appearance, and the review passed off satisfactorily.

We give below the record of the target practice of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, Capt. John Briggs, at their first practice, on June 13, distance fifty yards. The scoring is on the plan established by the National Rifle Association, viz.: Bull's eye, 4; centre, 3; outer, 2; miss, 0:

Marksmen's Names.	Value of Shots.				Total.
Capt. John Briggs..........	2	2	0	0	4
Sergt. H. O. B. Kibby.....	3	2	2	3	10
Sergt. D. J. O'Conor......	0	0	2	2	4
Corporal Robert Lepper....	2	2	2	2	8
Corporal Sedinberg........	3	3	2	2	10
Private Bruel.............	3	3	3	3	12
Private Callisen..........	3	2	2	3	10
Private Downey............	2	2	4	0	8
Private Epstein...........	4	3	4	4	15
Private Ewen..............	2	3	3	2	10
Private Hyslop............	3	2	3	3	11
Private Owens.............	3	2	3	4	12
Private Rohwedder.........	2	3	4	0	9
Private T. W. Specht......	2	3	3	2	10
Private Werner............	3	3	3	0	9
Grand total..............					142

Average—9 7-15.

A more auspicious day than Tuesday for the review of the Fifth Brigade, N. G., could not have been wished for. The troops turned out in greater numbers than usual. The Fifth Brigade consists of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments, Fifteenth and Twenty-eighth Battalions and the Fifth Brigade Troop. On arrival at Prospect Park Gen. Dakin reviewed each one of the different commands separately. The brigade was then put through the following movements, which they executed in good style: 1—Open and close ranks; 2—Advance and retreat in line; 3—Alignment; 4—Change front, forward on first battalion; 5—Column of masses on third division, first battalion, left in front; 6—To the left, line of masses on third division, first battalion, left in front; 7—Marching by the flank in line of masses to form line to the left; 8—Halt; 9—To the right, column of masses; 10—To march the column in mass; 11—To take distance by head of column; 12—To break into companies, halt; 13—On rear company, fourth battalion, column close in mass; 14—Face to the rear; 15—By the head of column take wheeling distance; 16—Face to the rear, form divisions, and close in mass; 17—To the left, line of masses on first battalion; 18—To change direction to the right from a halt; 19—Column of masses on second division, right in front; 20—To the right, on first division. First Battalion, deploy column, faced to the rear; 21—Face to the rear and break into column by division to the left; 22—By the left into line; 23—Left front into line of masses; 24—Change direction to the right; 25—On second battalion take deploying intervals; 26—Deploy masses; 27—Face to the rear; 28—By battalion from the left at twenty-four paces front into echelon; 29—Echelon into line on fourth battalion; 30—To pass defile in retreat; 31—To pass defile in front; 32—Review in line; 33—Form division; 34—To the left line of masses; 35—Dress parade.

Subsequent to the execution of the foregoing battalion movements, Gen. Woodward, commanding Second Division, reviewed the brigade. Having completed the review, Gen. Dakin gave the command, by companies, right wheel, and the line of march was taken up, the brigade marching in review past the reviewing officer. The Thirteenth held the right of line, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Phil Briggs, and paraded ten commands, thirteen files front, making a very handsome appearance. The same may be said of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Debevoise, which paraded ten commands ten files front. Fifteenth Battalion, Major Myenburg, 100 strong, four commands; Twenty-eighth Battalion, Col. Burger, 250 strong; cavalry troop, Capt. Steinhusen, 100 strong. The following officers comprise Gen. Dakin's staff: Brevet Col. Fred. A. Mason, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Geo. Kinkel, Inspector; Major Wm. H. Thompson, Engineer; Major Jno. H. Bergen, Judge Advocate; Capt. J. S. Colgate, Ordnance Officer; Capt. W. W. Goodrich, Quartermaster; Capt. Wm. Schwarzwaelder, Commissary; Capt. Wm. H. Langley, Aid-de-camp; First Lieut. J. T. Lee, Aid-de-camp.

On Thursday evening the colored companies met to determine on the choice of Colonel. The acceptance by Tennie C. Claflin of the command created some disturbance, as one of the Captains (the only one who voted in the negative) said he had served during the war, but only under men, and he was not yet ready to serve under a woman. This remark created a great amount of confusion, and it was finally resolved to lay the matter over for one week. The Colonelcy of the regiment is, therefore, not yet a settled fact.

The Eleventh Brigade, Second Division, N. G., will hold its annual Spring review and parade at the Kings County Parade Ground on Wednesday next.

Col. Audes has resigned the command of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. G., Albany, and Lieut.-Col. Severance is expected to succeed him.

Col. Lee Chamberlain has returned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Division.

The Ellsworth Zouaves, Company E, Tenth Regiment, N. G., will visit Mechanicsville about the middle of August for target practice.

Company D, First Regiment, N. G., of Pennsylvania, Capt. Chas. K. Ide, arrived at Albany on Wednesday evening last, and met with a splendid reception from the citizens of that place, in addition to that accorded by the Albany Zouave Cadets. The Pennsylvanians were accompanied by Major-Gen. A. L. Russell, Adjutant-General of the State of Pennsylvania; Major-Gen. Chas. M. Prevost, commanding First Division N. G. of Pennsylvania; Major E. N. Benson, Division Staff; Brig.-Gen. J. P. Banckson, commanding First Brigade; Col. James W. Latta, commanding First Regiment of Infantry, and other officers. The speech of welcome was made by Judge Tremaine, and was replied to by Gen. Russell. Capt. Hamilton, on behalf of the Cadets, presented the visitors with a set of guidons, to which Capt. Ide made a suitable response.

The Grand Army of the Republic of Massachusetts, under Col. H. R. Sibley, will to-morrow celebrate the battle of Bunker Hill, and dedicate the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Charlestown.

The military ardor throughout the State of Minnesota is on the increase, a new company having been formed at Winona and two in McLeod County.

The Connecticut National Guard Association met in New-Haven, on Wednesday afternoon, and elected the following officers: President, Brig.-Gen. Craufurd; Vice-Presidents, Col. Jas. E. Hamilton, of the First; Col. S. R. Smith, of the Second; Col. N. H. Ames, of the Third, and Col. N. W. Hoyt, of the Fourth Regiment. Treasurer, Capt. A. C. Hendrick; Recording Secretary, Major E. Perry Packer; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. Chas. E. Doty.

The following, from the Richmond *Despatch*, is interesting to some of the National Guard of this City:

"The national flag borne by the Richmond Grays in their anniversary parade on Wednesday attracted a good deal of attention and excited many inquiries. The same flag, or the principal portion of it, has been in the possession of the Grays thirteen years, having been presented to them by the ladies of Richmond on the 12th of August, 1859. The presentation took place just before the departure of the company for New-York as the guests of the Seventh Regiment. They carried it with them to Norfolk in the early days of the war, but of course it was laid aside when the stars and bars superseded the stars and stripes. In the mean time it became soiled and tattered, and so remained until a few months ago, when it was sent to Philadelphia and put in good order by Horstmann. It bears on one side of the blue ground the coat of arms of Virginia, and on the other the presentation inscription and stars corresponding in number to that of the States in 1859. The stripes are new. The Grays properly cherish this flag as a valued relic."

The Volunteer Camp of the Canadians, now assembled at Niagara, is between 6,000 and 7,000 strong, and is composed of the Volunteers of the Second Military District, embracing all arms of the service, who will go through the allotted sixteen days of annual drill. This plan of encamping the volunteers was inaugurated by Gen. Macdougall, when Adjutant-General, in 1866, and has proved very successful in perfecting the men for active service whenever called upon.

The *Saratogian* has the following about the expected arrival of the "New-York Seventh:" The arrangements for the formal reception of the regiment, on the afternoon of the 3d of July, are very nearly perfected. An invitation has been given to the Saratoga Fire Department, and others, to participate. The firemen will be arranged in open ranks on each side of the street at the Town Hall. On the steps of the building will be the President, Board of Trustees, town officers and others. The regiment, forming on Division-street, will march up, be formally received and then continue on to Glen Mitchell, when the Saratogians will be dismissed. At "Camp Sherman," (Glen Mitchell,) on Monday evening, July 8, the night previous to the departure of the regiment, will be witnessed one of the finest pyrotechnical displays that this section has ever witnessed. The Seventh, together with the Mitchell Brothers, are now having manufactured at New-York $1,600 worth of fire-works to be used on that eventful occasion. One of the figures of the fire-works will be 100 feet long, six a trifle less in size, 100 one-pound rockets, bomb-shells, Roman candles, colored fires, &c."

The military association known as the "Major Fred. J. Karcher Battalion," (and named after Major Karcher, of the Thirty-second Regiment,) whose object is target practice, are making extensive preparations for a target practice excursion.

The Eleventh Brigade of Brooklyn, consisting of the Twenty-third, Thirty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments, Eleventh Brigade, Ind. Cavalry Troop, and the Howitzer Battery, have a field day at Prospect Park on the 19th inst.

The discontent caused by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, voting not to go to Richmond has been alleviated by a compromise, under which the five companies that had decided to take the trip will be permitted to do so, the members of other companies desirous of joining them being allowed to fall in line and swell the ranks. These five companies will go to Richmond under the command of a field officer, not yet named, but who will, most likely, be Major McGrath. One of the discontented members of the regiment has sent us the following note, which we publish entire for the benefit of those concerned.

SATURDAY, June 15, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Our glorious Twenty-second Regiment are going on an excursion to Hoboken. They will sail sometime this Summer or next. It is about the only place it can go. Respectfully,

"ONE OF THEM."

Military Editor New-York Times.

THE GERMAN BAND.

Arrival of the Imperial Music Corps—Their Reception at Hoboken—Departure for Boston.

The reception of the German Military Music Corps of the Berlin Garde, Grenadier Regiment, of the Coronet Quartet of the Emperor William, and of Strauss, the famous waltz composer, of Vienna, who arrived yesterday morning in the steamer *Rhein*, took place at Busch's Hotel, at Hoboken, with appropriate festivities, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. The reception was tendered by the Hoboken Quartet Club, the North German Landwehr Verein, of this City; the Veteran Association, of Hoboken, headed by Col. Travers, of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, and by the citizens of Hoboken at large. The arrangements for the reception had been perfected by a committee composed of Dr. Pior, Capt. Busch, Capt. Tincken, Mr. Heine, Col. Travers, Dr. Granert, and Messrs. Budenbender and Hermann. After the visitors had been waited upon on board the steamer on its landing at the dock, a procession was formed by the above-mentioned organizations to escort the visitors to Busch's Hotel. The procession passed through Sixth, Seventh, Hudson and Bloomfield streets to the hotel, where ample provision had been made to entertain the guests. The apartment where the festivities were held was decorated with flags and banners of every hue and style, bearing suitable inscriptions, the national and German flags predominating. The hotel was also appropriately decorated, as was also the steamer *Rhein*. During the proceedings an immense crowd assembled in front of the hotel. After breakfast addresses of welcome were delivered by Dr. Pior, Chairman of the Committee of Reception; by Mr. Schmersahl, the Mayor of Hoboken; by Col. Travers and others. Brief remarks in response on behalf of the visitors were made by Heinrich Saga, the leader of the visiting Military Music Corps, and by Herr Strauss, the composer. The vocalists of the Hoboken Quartet Club, under the direction of Mr. Emil Eisner, at intervals enlivened the scene with favorite choruses and compositions. The reception was a well-conducted and satisfactory affair. Col. Frank Howe, the agent of Mr. Gilmore, was in attendance, and announced that a dispatch had been received from Boston stating that a hearty welcome was in store for the visitors upon their arrival in that city. The visitors left for Boston at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in a steamer of the Fall River line. The visiting Music Corps is composed of fifty men, one of whom, Herr Kriffs, weighs about 260 pounds. Their uniform is very handsome. It consists of a dark-blue frock-coat and pantaloons faced with red and yellow, and the well-known helmet of the German troops.

A GIRL'S TRIPLE CRIME.

A Young Woman in Connecticut Accused of Mail Robbery, Forgery, and Passing the Forged Check—How it was Traced.

From the New-Haven Palladium, June 14.

On the 20th of March Mr. C. G. Kimberly, of Branford, in the course of his business with Caswell, Hazard & Co., in New-York, mailed them a check for $15 43. A short time afterwards Mr. Kimberly received a letter from the New-York firm containing his account with them, and in looking it over he found he had not been credited with the above-mentioned check. He at once wrote to New-York, calling the attention of the firm to the omission. Caswell, Hazard & Co. replied that no such check had been received.

Mr. Kimberly was in the dark for a time as to the line of search that would most probably lead to the discovery of the missing link between him and the firm in New-York. His first course was to inquire whether such a check had been cashed anywhere in his neighborhood. He afterward extended his inquiries to New-Haven, and when the question was asked of one of the firm of E. S. Scranton & Co., (where Mr. Kimberly keeps an account,) it was answered that the check indorsed by Caswell, Hazard & Co., and George D. Lamb, a merchant on Grand-street in this City had been paid. Mr. Kimberly informed the New-York firm of this fact and they wrote to E. S. Scranton & Co., asking to see the check. It was forwarded to them, and they replied that it was a forgery. The next step was to visit Mr. Lamb. He said his endorsement was genuine; he had taken it from a lady who said she was Mr. Kimberly's wife. It occurred to him that the transaction was a little strange, but thinking he recognized the lady as Mr. Kimberly's wife, he did not hesitate to take the check. It then became Mr. Lamb's turn to go hunting, and the vim with which he did was rather wolfish than Lamblike. The natural course was to begin at Branford and if possible trace the forged document to his door. In a conversation with a Branford gentleman he was told that there was a lady in Branford answering precisely to the description he gave of the lady from whom he took the check. Mr. Lamb went to Branford and recognized the young lady, who is clerk in the Post-office there, as the person who gave him the check. He accused her of the act, and she mildly but firmly denied that she had ever seen either the check or Mr. Lamb. Mr. Lamb was somewhat surprised at the denial, but none the less confidently affirmed that he had made no mistake. The young lady, on the other hand, was as strong in the affirmations of her innocence as Mr. Lamb in his assertions of her guilt. She maintained her position so well that Mr. Lamb thought it best to defer action for the time, but he was still confident that he had found the guilty party. On Wednesday he again went to Branford, accompanied this time by Postmaster Sperry. Mr. Sperry had an interview with the young lady, and she confessed that she was guilty, not only of this crime, but of several previous pilferings. She refunded the money, but does not seem to realize that she is guilty or the triple crime of robbing the mail, forgery, and passing a forged check. She has not been arrested, but Postmaster Sperry has sent the particulars of the case to Washington for the action of the authorities.

The young lady is connected with a respectable family, is of very prepossessing appearance and but eighteen years of age. She has been about the Post-office four or five years, and has not only been free from suspicion, but admired for her amiability and excellence of character. Mr. Hall, the Postmaster, is greatly annoyed by the occurrence. He has held the office for eighteen or twenty years, and placed by the public above suspicion of any charge of complicity in the present crime.

Cowardly Assault upon a Journalist in Charleston.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, June 13.

An outrage occurred in the most frequented portion of the city on Tuesday evening, which demands plain words from the Press, and prompt and vigorous action on the part of the custodians of the rights of the citizen and the public peace. Mr. John A. Moroso, one of the editors of the *Courier*, was quietly passing the corner of Broad and Meeting streets, when he was rudely accosted by Mr. H. W. Hendricks in reference to the publication of the reports of the recent trial of the latter on certain grave charges at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Moroso avowed the responsibility for the publications in question, whereupon Hendricks dealt him a furious blow, and then, retreating a few paces, drew and leveled at him a pistol, with the insolent boast: "I'll teach some of you men to write about me in the newspapers," or words to that effect. Mr. Moroso, being unarmed, was of course unable to resent the cowardly assault, and Hendricks was restrained from further mischief by one of his well-known boon companions, several of whom were with him at the time.

City Fire-Marshal's Report for the Past Week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports forty-two fires for the week ending June 15, 1872, at noon. The estimated loss is $14,023; amount of insurance, $56,550. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Accidental ignition of matches, 1; carelessness of occupants and employes, 9; foul chimneys, 4; fire-works, 1; fat falling into fire, 1; gas-light set fire to goods, &c., 3; kerosene lamps, explosion of, 4; kerosene lamps, falling of, 1; liquid gas lamp, explosion of, 1; malicious mischief, 2; overheated stoves and furnaces, 4; rats gnawing matches, 1; stove-pipe overheated, 1; combustion, 2; furnace, 1; grate, 1; not yet ascertained, 2. Total, 42.

CONVICTED.

A Verdict in the Jersey City Murder Case.

Close of the Trial of James Cooney for Killing Robert Gallagher—Murder in the Second Degree.

The trial of James Cooney for the murder of Robert Gallagher, at the home of the latter, No. 127 Morgan-street, Jersey City, was yesterday concluded in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Bedle presided.

Dr. Buck, the county physician, and Drs. J. C. Boyle and Watson, testified to the character of the wounds and the cause of death, which was from knife-wounds in the abdomen.

Mary and James Gallagher, daughter and son of deceased, repeated the testimony already given by the wife, but developed nothing new.

Coroner Burns presented the ante-mortem statement made by Gallagher, in which he charges Cooney with having stabbed him, and denies that he had given him any cause of quarrel.

Joseph Warren, clerk to the Coroner, offered the paper containing Cooney's statement at the inquest, and it was objected to by counsel for the prisoner, on the ground that it had been obtained by duress. The objection was overruled by the Court, and the paper admitted. It corroborates the evidence of Mrs. Gallagher.

Henry Filce testified to going to the First Precinct Police Station for officers and a stretcher, and to the removal of the wounded man.

At 11 o'clock the State rested its case, and the defense opened.

Norman Rowe, counsel for the prisoner, claimed that Cooney, in losing Gallagher, had lost his best friend, and that, there being no apparent cause for the act, there was every probability of the truth of the prisoner's statement that he had no intention of injuring Gallagher, but believed himself to be acting in self-defense.

Patrick Dorgan was the first witness called for the defense. He had known Cooney for a year, a portion of which time the prisoner had boarded with him; Cooney had attended the wake of the wife of witness' brother on the day preceding the murder, and had taken dinner with witness; Cooney had gone to sleep at the wake, and had been quite noisy when aroused; the witness was not sure that he was drunk, but thought he was not by any means sober.

Michael McGrath and John Beers testified to having seen the prisoner drunk, and Joseph Ryan swore that he had taken four or five glasses of gin with him on the morning preceeding the murder, and that at that time he was intoxicated.

Patrick Devine testified that he had drank with Cooney in four different saloons, and that he was drunk when he first saw him.

The prisoner was then sworn in his own behalf, and testified as follows: I am thirty-eight years old, was born in Ireland, and have been in America eighteen years; I am married and have five children, but have not lived with my family for a year; I returned from Savannah five weeks ago, and went to Gallagher's; went there twice, and after going to Mrs. Dorgan's wake, returned, saw Gallagher and drank with him; after this I remember nothing; do not remember sleeping or eating there, nor of being aroused; do not recollect stabbing Gallagher; I only remember he said, "James Cooney you are the last man I thought would do this," and my answer, "Robert, is that you?" After this I remember nothing until I awoke, a prisoner in the Station-house.

Counsel for the defence commenced summing up at noon, and did not finish until after the recess. The claim entered for the prisoner was that suggested in the opening and the evidence, that he was too deeply intoxicated to be capable of forming any intention whatever. Counsel did not claim that he was innocent of all crime, but that he certainly was not guilty of murder in the first degree. The public had become prejudiced against the prisoner upon *ex parte* statements, in which the affair was paraded as a cold-blooded murder, without provocation, of a man by one who should have been his best friend.

Mr. Garrettson summed up for the State, occupying nearly an hour. He insisted upon the wrong that would be done if intoxication could be made an excuse for murder, thus leaving it open to every villain to put his crime beyond the reach of the law.

Judge Badle charged the Jury. He said that intoxication could not be made an excuse for murder and it only aggravated the offense, especially where there was any reason to suppose the intoxication was intentional, and used to cover the act. If the prisoner had been capable of forming an intention or had formed one previous to visiting Gallagher's, it was murder in the first degree; if not, then in some of the lesser degrees, which the Court defined.

The case was given to the jury at 4 o'clock, and after an absence of forty minutes they returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The Court announced that the prisoner would be sentenced on Monday morning, and Cooney was then remanded to the County Jail.

THURSDAY'S STORM.

Damage by Lightning in the Neighborhood of Boston—Several Persons Killed—Buildings Shattered.

From the Boston Advertiser, June 14.

The thunder-storm which fairly began about 6½ o'clock on Wednesday evening did a great deal of damage, and was singularly fatal to human life in the suburbs, though the damage in the city proper was comparatively slight. The house of the William Woolley Hose Company, on Chelsea-street, East Boston, was struck, and the lightning tore up a portion of one of the carpets and shattered some of the window-glass. In Lynn, the house of Mr. A. A. Breed, Sumner-street, was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of about $200. A chimney on the house of the Rev. M. Perry, Stickney's Hill, was also struck by the electric fluid and completely demolished. Officer Waitt of the local police had a narrow escape, being struck by the lightning while walking on Park-street. His umbrella was knocked from his grasp and he himself rendered insensible for over an hour, but other than a slight numbness of one of his hands next morning, he suffered no injury....In Salem a barn belonging to Samuel Honeycomb, on Collins-street, was struck....In Beverly a house owned and occupied by Mr. Asa Pierce was struck. The roof was set on fire but was extinguished with slight damage....In Peabody the lightning struck the barn of Cleaves Hutchinson, on Jacobs-street, passing down through the cupola, setting fire to the hay and partially stunning a horse. It then passed through the L to the sitting-room chamber of the house, where it passed through a lounge, and then crossing the room, passed out through the side of the house. Mrs. Hutchinson had left the lounge for her father's just before the shower. The damage will be some $50. An alarm of fire was given, but the services of the firemen were not needed. Several other slight shocks were reported.

In Lexington, Mary J., the daughter of Mr. Hugh Graham, was instantly killed. Mr. Graham was sitting in an entry by an open door at the time, but was uninjured, although his daughter was at the moment near him. The fire and smoke so filled the shed that she was not discovered until the fire was put out. The only mark on her person was a slight scar on her chest....In Winchester the lightning struck in three places without any serious effects. In one instance an apple-tree, the ownership of which had been a matter of dispute between two citizens, was shivered into infinitesimal bits ....In Woburn one house situated on Salem-street was struck, but the damage was slight. Bolts apparently descended in other places also without injury to persons or property....At Waltham, during the shower, Mrs. Margaret Flaherty and a Mrs. O'Brien, living on Oak-street, were both killed by lightning....In Burlington, Mr. Wm. Winn was in the act of opening his barn door to allow Mr. F. H. Hartwell, provision dealer of Woburn Centre, to drive under cover, when a shock came, although no damage to either the house or barn could be detected. Both Mr. Winn and Mr. Hartwell were rendered senseless, and Mr. Hartwell's horses were thrown down, as was also another gentleman's horse which had just been driven into the yard....In Cambridge, the residence of Rev. Mr. Mears, on Arlington-street, was struck by lightning. Considerable havoc was made among the furnace pipes, and the inmates of the house were thoroughly charged with the electric fluid, but no serious damage of any kind was done. The dwelling-houses of W. P. Tewksbury, Capt. David Brown and Mrs. Richardson, all on Newtonville-avenue, and of Wm. H. Studley, on Washington Park, were struck. The house owned by Mrs. Richardson is unoccupied, and was the only building damaged. A number of clapboards were torn off one side of the house, and a window curtain set on fire, which the neighbors discovered in season to extinguish before the flames had ignited the woodwork. Capt. Brown, who was going from his barn to the house at the time the fluid scored a few black marks on one of his chimneys, was partially stunned by the shock, but soon recovered.

Reductions in the Department of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works has dispensed with the services of the following employes in the Bureau of Sewers: One general inspector of sewers at a salary of $2,500 per annum; one assistant engineer, $1,500 per annum; five axmen, $2 50 per day each; the salaries of five rodmen have also been reduced from $1,500 to $1,200 per annum; making a total reduction in the annual expenditures in the Bureau of Sewers of $10,362 50. This reduction of the force is necessitated by the diminished appropriations.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The following letter stands at the head of two columns of what the *Tribune* (no longer an organ) calls "congratulation and words of cheer" for its Presidential candidate:

HEAD-QUARTERS NEW-YORK LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, June 5, 1872.

The following are extracts from letters received from all parts of the Union at these head-quarters. They are furnished for publication, not as the most encouraging, but as affording our people a fair sample of the general correspondence we receive.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman.

This is the same JOHN COCHRANE of whom Mr. GREELEY said, on Oct. 25, 1865:

"Gen. COCHRANE has taken his stand in fact, whatever he may profess, with those who today refuse to colored Americans the right of suffrage, whether in the North or in the South, and will soon deny them the right of education, the freedom of the Press, and (if they dare) the right to sue and testify in Courts of justice. Let him say what he will, the triumph of the party to which he has apostatized is the triumph of oppression, the disfranchisement of a race, the branding of our fathers as knaves or idiots in proclaiming that all men have an inalienable right to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' and that 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' 'Hell from beneath' is stirred to demoniac joy by the spectacle of such a treachery, and every traitorous ruffian who, in the dark dens of this emporium, gleefully drank health and success to JEFF. DAVIS, while LEE's guns were thundering at Gettysburg, or, a few days later, fired draft offices and devastated orphan asylums in aid of the rebellion, will now rapturously hail Gen. COCHRANE as a compatriot and a brother."

Judge BARRETT has again given a decision in the case of the Tenth National Bank against the City, which will be received with great satisfaction by the tax-payers. It fully sustains the position taken up by Controller GREEN, that he is not bound to repay bank advances made to City officers before being satisfied that the money had been properly expended. As the bank paid the greater part of the $256,415 claimed to JAMES H. INGERSOLL, its good faith in making the advance is quite open to question. The bank will, therefore, be compelled to submit its claim to the regular ordeal of the Board of Audit, and the public will have the satisfaction of knowing that the money will not be paid without full evidence of its being justly due.

The eight-hour movement has extended to the workshops, at Albany, of the Hudson RIVER and Central Railroads. It is added that the train hands, switch-tenders, and truckmen were also induced to join in the strike. The traveling public will probably suffer some inconvenience from this newest phase of the industrial warfare. There is this element of compensation in it, however, that its success or defeat will go far toward deciding the prospects of the eight-hour movement throughout the State. The present attitude of embittered hostility cannot be too soon terminated, one way or other.

The Geneva Tribunal has met, the arguments on both sides have been submitted, and the Board has adjourned till Monday. What may be the fate of the British request for an adjournment of several months, and the British note of exceptions to the American case, cannot even be safely conjectured till the receipt of further intelligence.

Samples of "Independent Journalism."

When a newspaper heretofore an "organ" becomes reduced to the playing of a single tune, it has a just claim to be considered a reformed piece of mechanism and to invite public confidence under the title of an "independent journal." This, we understand, will form the starting point of another exhausting discourse on "gush and gammon," to be shortly delivered by the promising disciple of REUBEN E. FENTON, who now edits the *Tribune*. Illustrations will be drawn from the *Tribune*, *passim*, and some of the most telling points will be derived from the issue of yesterday. For, albeit no longer an organ, this number contained nine and a quarter columns of matter devoted to deliberate puffing of Mr. GREELEY, not to mention several columns more, filled with abuse of people who are rash enough to question the pre-eminent claims of the Tammany candidate for the Presidency. A more delicious exhibition of the truly independent style of journalism could hardly be imagined than in the mawkish reflections of the *Tribune* over the Conference of next Thursday: "There are some," says FENTON'S young man, "who regard the movement as hostile to the Cincinnati ticket. We decline to so regard it." Ingenuous confidence, engaging simplicity! JACOB D. COX, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, DAVID A. WELLS, OSWALD OTTENDORFER and JACOB BRINKERHOFF, do not, it would appear, know their own minds for two days together, and are just about to compete with Mr. GREELEY in his favorite rôle of political harlequin. They have, it seems, merely invited CARL SCHURZ to assist at their latest conversion, and to lead them back to the tents of the Greeleyites, repentant and truly reformed. There may be people hypercritical enough to say, that the *Tribune* gusher has insulted the gentlemen above named, by assuming that it is their habit to say one thing and mean another; but it must be remembered that a graduate in the Fenton school of politics can hardly be expected to recognize a very high standard of truth or honesty.

In another part of the paper, we are informed that the Conference will not be "primarily" hostile to Mr. GREELEY. We suppose not, unless the ignoring of Mr. GREELEY and his claims altogether, can be termed "primary" hostility. Further, we are told that "Mr. ADAMS is not the candidate, but whom they have in contemplation is not known." Here we have a glimpse of the truth at last, and hence those editorial tears over "the one certain way," the "only one," of preventing the re-election of President GRANT. We are not in the secrets of "the Conference," but we have good reason to believe that the candidate they have "in contemplation" is as diametrically opposed to all that Mr. GREELEY is, and all all that he represents, as could well be imagined. Whether this or any other candidate will be put forward by the Conference, is a matter about which it would be very unsafe to offer a prediction, especially since the leaders of the movement have evidently not made up their minds on the subject. One thing is certain, and that is, that by Thursday next the *Tribune* gusher will find it impossible to decline any longer to regard this movement as hostile to the Cincinnati ticket. Meanwhile, therefore, he might be profitably occupied in securing the choicest collection of epithets which the files of the *Tribune*, in its former estate of organship, can afford, to bespatter the Conference withal.

Judicial Curiosities.

From CARTOUCHE to TICHBORNE is a long step, but Mr. HENRY SPICER seems to have taken it in his new book called *Judicial Dramas*, just published in London, and which is a philosophical compendium of *causes célèbres*. Any one, of course, can tell the story of remarkable trials; but to analyze and co-ordinate their motives and purport, to classify the moral natures of the perpetrators, and even to trace the influences of soil, climate, and social conditions as engendering or stimulating crime, is much more difficult. To do the first is the office of the Police Gazettes; to do the other that of a philosopher like Mr. BUCKLE. The author of *Judicial Dramas* is especially happy in discerning and clearly setting forth the distinctive national characteristics of crime. Thus the combination of impulse and imagination in the French leads to the commission of a greater number of what may be called dramatic crimes in France than anywhere else. What other country, for example, breeds creatures like DUMOLLARD? This man led a solitary life in an obscure spot fifteen miles from Lyons. He was a sort of uncultivated ROUSSEAU, communing with nature, and shunning the joys of common men. For years he carried on the singular atrocity which was in the sequel brought home to him; and, whatever it may have been at first, his practice, in the end, became monomania. It consisted in beguiling young girls into the lonely forests near his home, and there robbing, murdering and burying them. The wretch at last had quite a cemetery entirely peopled by himself, and in which he used to pass long hours of mysterious pleasure. When detected, he told his story with a certain artistic triumph. His custom had been to get the girls to meet him by pretending that he would find them places in service. The interview, arranged by letter, would take place at a railway station. The fiction of a short cut to the new home easily got the victim into the woods; and a strange comedy of discussing at great length the nature of the service to be done, the character of different members of the family, and offering not a little kindly advice, was regularly gone through by this eccentric cut-throat with the greatest enjoyment imaginable.

Few things bring home more strikingly the truth that the real often outstrips the fictitious, than the study of great trials. Certainly there is nothing in romance to exceed for marvelousness many of the tales of Mr. SPICER. The adventures of CARTOUCHE are stranger than those of Monte Cristo or the Three Guardsmen, DUMOLLARD'S ghoul-like propensity has no parallel in novels, and the simulations of MARTIN GUERRE and the "Claimant," if employed by CHARLES READE or WILKIE COLLINS, would be pronounced simply incredible. A man who carries on the most astounding series of rascalities on record, in the heart of a crowded city, when each fresh crime is known to be his work, or universally suspected to be such; who defies the Police, the Government, and even the treachery of accomplices; who carries on meanwhile audacious intrigues with some of the most celebrated beauties of the Court—is surely a romantic figure, even with the picturesque and flagitious background of the epoch of the Regent ORLEANS. CARTOUCHE literally lorded it over all Paris. It was small wonder that the common people believed the Police to be in league with him; for he levied black-mail on almost every other department and nearly all prominent individuals. A compound of *Lovelace* and Boss TWEED, he rifled at will the hearts of the women and the pockets of the men; and his fall at last was begirt with something heroic, as became the winding up of a career of such monstrous and unexampled audacity.

The curious passion of the woman, DIX-BLANC, who could not resist telling in Paris the story of the murder she had committed in London, has many prototypes, and furnishes one of the many guarantees for the popular adage that "murder will out." There are several like instances among the *causes célèbres*, and opera-goers will remember that something similar is made use of in "Fra Diavolo." It is observable, however, that this is no Anglo-Saxon characteristic, but is confined almost entirely to criminals of the Continental races. Strict utility seems to limit the homicidal and burglarious acts of the more northern peoples, and crime to take on theatrical draperies and vanities when found further south. Such cases as that of the "Claimant" may appear to traverse this statement; but, apart from the exceedingly exceptional character of such a case, this is in appearance only. The attitude of the putative "Sir Roger" is highly dramatic, no doubt, but this is from necessity and not from choice. Simulation is in its nature histrionic, but the disposition of the English criminal would lead him otherwise to avoid that quality; whereas, a Frenchman would seek to invest with the theatrical element that to which it would be extraneous and superfluous. Extremes meet, and it is interesting to trace in this tendency of the race held, by itself at least, to be the most civilized of the globe, exactly the congeners of BLUE DOG and RED CLOUD, and to perceive thas there is one marked trait, if no more, common to the Boulevard and the Prairie.

Pictures of a Philosopher.

There is scarcely a limit to the list of those unfortunates who have had occasion to pray most devoutly to be saved from their friends, but nobody has ever had need of such urgent supplications to that end as Mr. GREELEY. Aside from the grief to which he is being constantly brought by Gen. COCHRANE and Mr. FENTON'S literary and political apprentices, somebody has printed a book, whereof this is the introduction:

"The sayings and doings of the illustrious journalist hereinafter printed were witnessed or heard by old-time *Tribune* men, who have written them for this work."

It is not probable that even "old-time *Tribune* men" have become so hard-hearted as to intentionally hold up their late chief in his old age, and especially in these days of his perturbation, preceding the Baltimore Convention, to the ridicule of the unthinking multitude, but we fear that such will be the result of their labors. How, for instance, do the managers of the Tammany candidate like the light in which he is placed, by this anecdote:

"Mr. GREELEY was on the eve of his first voyage to Europe before his life-long partner, THOS. MCELRATH, heard a whisper of it. The trip struck Mr. MCELRATH as the very pinnacle of absurdity. Hastening to his partner's room, he aroused him from a deep reverie over his exchanges, with: 'HORACE, I learn that you are going to Europe.' 'Yes,' quietly said the absorbed editor, not lifting his eyes from his newspaper. 'Are you going alone, HORACE?' continued his partner. 'Yes,' as quietly as before, and still reading. 'Well, HORACE,' persisted Mr. MCELRATH, 'don't you know that you're unfit to travel in Europe alone? Why, you'd never get half-way through the city of Paris. Now, HORACE, I have a young friend who wants to see Europe, but hasn't the means. He is young, active and intelligent, and you must take him along to take care of you. You'd lose half your baggage before you were half-seas over.' 'I never get half-seas over,' said HORACE, still musing over his newspaper. The boy accompanied the philosopher."

There are also many reminiscences of *Tribune* life, wherein Mr. GREELEY figures as storming in senseless rage at hapless delinquents, as desiring to "lick" or be "licked," or in some cases to "kick" or be "kicked," and singularly enough these little pleasantries picture the Tammany favorite usually as abusing the wrong person. There is also an affecting picture of the philosopher sitting in his editorial room on a bitter cold morning, with his feet thrust against the heater, but one of his assistants coming in and remarking that there was no heat on yet. "Mr. GREELEY took down his feet, and in a half-offended tone, piped out in his peculiar whine, 'Now, what did you tell me that for? I was gittin' nicely warm.'"

There is reason to fear that the "old-time *Tribune* men" have become basely sordid with advancing years and increasing impecuniosity, and have got up their work for the sole purpose of compelling Gen. COCHRANE and Mr. FENTON to buy up the whole edition at extravagant rates. Certainly Tammany cannot afford to have their candidate handicapped with a collection of anecdotes at the beginning of the race. The people who read of those incidents of journalistic life, will not be likely to desire to remove to the White House the man whom they show to be querulous, conceited, quixotic, and subject to violent outbursts of groundless rage. It is plain the Tammany managers must keep these incidents out of the market, and soundly rebuke the "old-time *Tribune* men" besides, for their officiousness in raking up these hitherto forgotten "recollections of a busy life."

Baiting the Germans.

The Cincinnati nomination has so completely disgusted the Germans, that we are not surprised to see Mr. GREELEY'S organ catching eagerly at any means of detaching them from the Republican Party, whither they are flocking. It has discovered a clause in the Tax law, which it declares will throw fifty thousand Germans out of business, and is a wicked discrimination in favor of the rich against the poor. The clause is the one which imposes a tax of five hundred dollars on retail dealers in leaf tobacco, and defines a retail dealer as one "whose business is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than an original hogshead, case, or bale." The manufacturers of small quantities of tobacco and cigars, says the *Tribune*, cannot purchase in quantities so large as a bale or case, and so their business will be destroyed.

The answer to this is, first, that it is open to question whether the law does not allow the sale of smaller quantities "to the manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, who have paid a special tax." In the next place, there are not fifty thousand manufacturers of tobacco and cigars in the country, much less fifty thousand Germans. The total number is only eleven thousand, large and small, and the *Tribune's* talk about "fifty thousand" thrown out of business is a gross exaggeration. In the next place, the manufacturers of tobacco and cigars—both large and small—were heartily in favor of this bill. It will prevent the sale of leaf tobacco directly to consumers—a practice which was rapidly destroying their business. And finally, if the demand for leaf tobacco, in packages smaller than those now sold, warrants it, there is nothing to prevent those who produce it—the planters and farmers—from putting it in such smaller packages.

This change in the law, moreover, is worth at least two millions of dollars to the revenue each year, and the manufacturers promised this advance most confidently before the Committees of the Senate and House having the matter in charge. It is evident that the law does not discriminate against the poor in favor of the rich, and does not throw fifty thousand Germans out of business. Something far more solid than charges like this will have to be used in order to separate the Germans from the Republican Party.

The Onondaga Statue.

Not until we had read what Prof. MAC WHORTER has to say in the July *Galaxy* of "Tammuz and the Mound-builders" did we have an adequate idea of our antiquity. With a display of learning as convincing as it is exhaustive, the Professor proves the Onondaga Statue, which has been some times irreverently called the Cardiff Giant, to be a remnant of Phœnican art. There are some details concerning its manufacture which the learned gentleman does not attempt to explain, for he says: "We only know that at some distant period the great statue brought in a ship of Tarshish across the Sea of Atl, lying in its resting place was lightly covered with twigs and flowers and then with gravel. Here it was probably left for its Winter burial, looking toward a resurrection in the Spring." There is then a perplexing reference to the centuries which have passed since this little incident in Phœnician life, and the Professor ends his story.

It is our high privilege to be able to help this profound antiquarian to some details which he thought lost in the mist of ages. We never knew it before, but we are exceedingly ancient, since we have stood face to face with the Phœnician who made the statue, and have heard him recount the story of his trials and triumphs. Names are apt to change with the lapse of time, and this Phœnician came to be known as GEORGE HULL, which we confess seems a little modern. "The great ship of Tarshish," which carried the statue "across the Sea of Atl," in the lingual changes of centuries, became a railroad freight-car, which dumped the statue down at Union, nine miles from Binghamton, N. Y., whence it was drawn by four horses to its "resting place," where, indeed, it was "lightly covered," for this ancient Phœnician and his assistants were dreadfully afraid that their statue would be injured by rough usage, and their speculation spoiled.

The statue is of course very ancient, because this Professor has discovered upon the right arm an inscription in Phœnician alphabetical characters, which reads: "Lord Tammuz of the Heavens: The Baal." It had been so long since the Phœnician had graven these characters upon the arm, that he was not altogether certain what he had intended them to read, and was only sure, remembering Mr. Pickwick's antiquarian prodigy, that he must have an inscription of some sort. But, as if these puzzling characters were not enough, Dr. WHITE, of Yale College, noticed that the finished surface of the statue was everywhere studded with what appeared like pin-holes. For once appearances were not deceptive, for the Phœnician recounted to us, with no little pride, how he had made an ingenious machine with which to counterfeit the work of insect borers.

We are heartily glad that Prof. MAC WHORTER has come forward so gallantly in the cause of antiquarian research. Besides this HULL, there are other old Phœnicians yet alive who aided and abetted him in the various stages of his undertaking, and some of these will now doubtless come forward with affidavits as to details, which will throw much light upon ancient art.

A Question of Clothes.

When Col. JAMES FISK left his regiment without a Colonel, Miss TENNIE C. CLAFLIN offered herself as his successor. The regiment declined to accept the offer. Miss CLAFLIN then turned her attention to the Eighty-fifth Regiment. She proposed to supply them with gorgeous uniforms on condition that they would accept her as their Colonel. A meeting of the regiment was held on Wednesday evening last, and the frank statement of one of its officers, that he would accept any Colonel who would give him a uniform, being found to express the views of a large majority of the members, the Eighty-fifth duly elected Miss CLAFLIN as their Colonel.

The success which has finally crowned the military ambition of this energetic female, is due entirely to the desire of the Eighty-fifth Regiment to be clothed. The regiment exists, and the Colonel holds her office simply in order that uniforms may be worn. The question of clothes is, therefore, of far more importance to Col. CLAFLIN than are the intricacies of tactics or the dangers of war. Of the latter, one can be quietly ignored, and the other easily shunned. Uniforms, however, must be supplied, and to the selection of a uniform which will meet the views of her colored soldiers, CLAFLIN must at once bring all the energies of her mind.

At the very threshhold of this subject, she is met by the problem, of what rig or sort must be her personal uniform? She cannot copy the coquettish dress worn by the graceful PAREPA in the "Daughter of the Regiment," for it would be plainly preposterous for a Colonel to wear the dress of a vivandiere. And yet, is she fully prepared to go the length of discarding all pretenses of skirts? If she wears even the most abbreviated of skirts, what will she do with her sword? And in what manner does she propose to lead her regiment when marching? If she is mounted, she must either wear the long riding-habit of her former sex, or adopt the trowsers and saddle of the masculine rider, since nothing is more preposterous than an equestrian fringed about with a five or six-inch skirt. It would really seem as though she would be compelled to plunge boldly into the usual dress of other Colonels, supplemented, perhaps, with flowing coat-sleeves and a rudimentary panier, wherewith to remind the world that she is the champion of that sex which has hitherto fought with sharper and lighter weapons than the sword and rifle of the masculine soldier.

Having disposed of this important branch of military tailoring, she will next be obliged to satisfy the taste in dress of her faithful soldiers. This will be comparatively an easy task. The colored race has a tropical fondness for brilliant colors, and provided Col. CLAFLIN selects a uniform which shall consist largely of red and yellow, the precise arrangement of these colors will not be regarded as a matter of much consequence. Moreover, she has a pattern ready to her use, in the uniform of the army of the Grand Duchy of Gerolstein. The Gerolstein uniform is rich in red and yellow, and splendid with silver and gold, and it may, therefore, be assumed that it will completely satisfy the martial ardor of the Eighty-fifth.

There remains one question which Col. CLAFLIN'S friends cannot but wish had been settled when she accepted the command of her regiment. Its members having given themselves to her solely in consideration of clothes, will be apt to be exacting in all that pertains to uniforms. Now, no one can consider the regiment to be in uniform when the white face of its Colonel is in contrast with the dark countenances of its rank and file. Doubtless this fact will occur to the minds of the men of the Eighty-fifth, and they will thereupon insist that the Colonel shall remedy this one blot upon the uniformity of the regiment. Is Col. CLAFLIN prepared to meet this demand, and to exchange the cosmetics of the Caucasian woman for the burnt cork of the pseudo African? If not, she had better pause before she incurs the expense of six hundred or more uniforms, for she may rest assured that to this blackened complexion she must come at last.

Breach of Promise.

There is, if we mistake not, extant in modern literature a volume of selected love-letters, a reservoir of the sentimental gushings of all ages, which must be the treasure of circulating libraries, and the delight of milliners and ladies' maids the world over. But a choice collection of the effusions which generally from the basis of breach of promise suits, would make a much more entertaining volume. It almost seems as though no man ever by any chance becomes a defendant in a breach of promise suit who is not a born simpleton. And speaking generally, it may, perhaps, be safely assumed that this is the fact. Lovers of this stamp are doubtless the legitimate game of the women who seek in money damages a salve for wounded affection. One may fancy the huntress as she lures her quarry to destruction, gloating over each fresh outburst of inanity, and smiling to think of its effect in Court. And she is right, for the effect is sure to be prodigious. In nine cases out of ten it is the defendant's letters in a breach of promise suit that carry the case for the plaintiff. The logic of the lawyers, the most powerful eloquence of lovely woman's tears, are not so potent as their simple, unadulterated, stupendous folly. For that alone, any intelligent jury would decree exemplary damages.

Yet, on the other hand, breach of promise letters are so comical as almost to win forgiveness for their fatuity. They make a bright oasis of humor in the rather dreary desert of the law reports. The learned counsel grin as they read them, the audience titter and chuckle and finally roar; even the gravity of the Bench is not proof against their involuntary drollery. Everybody but the luckless author finds them vastly amusing, and in that supreme hour of triumph and retribution, the interesting plaintiff tastes a purer satisfaction for broken promises and blighted hopes than even the money compensation which she generally gets besides.

From the reports of the English Courts, where breach of promise suits are more frequent and successful even than with us, unnumbered charming episodes might be gathered. For example, a late case entitled HANCOCK *vs.* THOMAS, heard in the Court of Exchequer, supplied this gem of amatory letter writing. It was the defendant's way of signifying that his ardor was beginning to cool:

DEAR EVA: I arrived safe home about 8 o'clock on Friday night. Dear EVA, you must excuse me what I am going to say. All my sisters and brothers do not like me going with you; and not only that, you quite offended me when I was over last week. I should not like to go with any one my sisters and brothers did not wish me to, and you would not like it yourself. I told them I had been over to see you, and they said: "What do you want there? She is not situated well enough for you." Dear EVA, you must not think that I have said all this, as I have got to go by my sisters' and brothers' law; and you have got other chaps at Sutton, and I have got the one come back which I have gone on with for years. So you must not expect me coming over any more. Then you can do as you like, and I shall do the same. My sisters and brothers like this one better than any. So no more at present from TOM THOMAS.

The same ingenuous swain thought on the trial "that the best way of settling the affair, and getting out of the difficulty, was to invite the plaintiff to meet the lady he preferred to her, and whom he afterward married, and for them both to talk the matter over." It is not surprising that his own counsel told him he was a "doit," or that the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for four hundred pounds.

This sample sufficiently indicates what a painstaking and enthusiastic editor might make of the proposed collection. Nor would the letter-writers have any just ground of complaint. Their productions already have had the fullest publicity in Court and in the Press; and the writers would have the consolation of knowing that, preserved in book form, these letters would be the means of affording innocent amusement to thousands, while furnishing a most impressive warning to inexperienced youth or doting age.

A Meeting of Workmen.

Every one who has read the *Memoirs of Tom Moore*, or of any celebrity who flourished in his period in the political or eminent social life of England, has heard of Bowood Park, the ancestral home of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in Wiltshire. Within a short distance of this celebrated abode, whose roof has sheltered very many of our most distinguished countrymen, is the little town of Calne, one of the very few surviving "pocket boroughs."

Lord EDMOND FITZ-MAURICE, only brother of Lord LANSDOWNE, a young man of four-and-twenty, is the present member, and recently, being on a visit at the Park, a remarkable meeting took place under his auspices. He invited the laborers and their wives to come and discuss their grievances. They availed themselves of the invitation; and after Lord EDMOND, mounted on a table, had laid before them the advantages they would derive from a labor union, many of the laborers made speeches in reference to their wants and difficulties.

After the men had spoken, it was proposed that the wives should have their say, and accordingly two or three women presently explained their special sources of trouble, and the changes they had most at heart. The London correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* comments upon the proceedings: "How can social war be possible in a country where a member of Parliament, brother of one of the greatest noblemen in the land, stimulates that brother's peasantry"—being at the time his guest—"to a protective labor union?"

Lord EDMOND is half a Frenchman, being grandson of Count FLAHAULT, a member of the ancient nobility who went over to the First NAPOLEON. If in 1772 there had been as many Lords Lansdowne and Edmond Fitz-maurices in France as there are in England in 1872, the head of the house of CAPET would probably now be reigning at Versailles and the Tuileries.

Commencement at Union College.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Alumni Association, the classes of 1812, 1822, 1832, 1842, 1852 and 1862 will this year hold their decennial reunions. Members of these classes expecting to be present are requested to give early notice of such intention to the Chairman of the Faculty Committee. Those who may be unable to attend will please send, for information of classmates, notes of their life since leaving college. The programme for Commencement this year is as follows:

Sunday, June 23, the anniversary sermon.

Monday, June 24, at 7½ P. M., there will be prize speaking by members of the Junior and Sophmore Classes.

Tuesday, June 25, (Alumni Day,) at 9 A. M., the Phi Beta Kappa Society will hold their annual meeting at No. 4 South College.

At 10 A. M. the Alumni Association will hold their Business meeting at No. 16 North College. At this meeting the Alumni will elect one of their number as a member of the Board of Trustees for the term of four years.

At 1½ P. M. the Association will hold their annual reunion in the College Chapel.

At 3 P. M. the Class Day exercises of the Graduating Class will be held in the College Grove.

Wednesday, June 26, at 10 A. M., the inauguration of the President, to be followed by the Commencement exercises.

The procession will move from the College Chapel at 9½ A. M. All except the Class Day exercises will be held in the Presbyterian Church.

A New Move in Erie.

Considerable speculation was indulged in yesterday as to the precise merits of rumored movements of the Erie Railway Board of Directors. It is stated, not on very good authority, that Gen. JOHN A. DIX is to be removed from the Presidency of the Company, and Gen. MCCLELLAN appointed to the position. As the latter is now President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, it is claimed that he cannot accept the Presidency of Erie, not because there is any legal objection, but that such a proceeding would give color to the allegations that the recent "reform" in Erie was simply made in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western. Whatever may be the nature of the new movement, it will probably take visible shape in a few days. Meanwhile, the developments will be watched curiously by those interested in Erie stock.

A RIDE ON AN ENGINE.

"Now, Sir; all aboard," said the driver of the 8 o'clock evening express from New-York, as I stood contemplating the ponderous locomotive which was to draw us to Albany. I quickly tossed my valise up to the fireman and sprang on to the platform of the engine Constitution. The next moment the driver moved the levers, the engine angrily belched forth a cloud of steam and smoke, and we slowly ground our way out of the Central Depot.

Of all the grimy, soot-encrusted corners in which I have ever found myself, the little cushioned seat under the window, which was mine for the nonce, and which the driver designated "the lounge," as he invited me to occupy it, was far ahead. The dust from the soft, bituminous coal, and the fine ashes from the smoke-stack, seemed to have penetrated every little nook and cranny, the crack of every window-ledge, and every thread of my cushion, as well as the clothing of the driver and fireman. On my arrival at the hotel at Albany, I was compelled, tired as I was, to go through a severe course of soap and water before I could venture to tumble in between a pair of clean, white sheets. I went to sleep that night utterly lost in an abtruse mental calculation as to how many weeks it would take to thoroughly cleanse a man who had been an engine-driver for twenty years, or whether it would be as impossible to restore his skin to its normal pinky hue as for the Ethiopian to change his skin, or the leopard his spots.

At first I was a little bewildered by the clatter, the clanging of the bell, and the hoarse shrieks of the whistle as we passed along Fourth-avenue at a slow pace. But on emerging from the Central Park Tunnel into Harlem, and pulling up as we reached the bridge over the river, the feeling of confusion passed away, and, as we proceeded at a moderate speed around the curve which leads under High Bridge to King's Bridge and the junction with the old main line, I had leisure to watch the movements of the driver and ask him from time to time for explanations of them. His occupation mainly consisted in operating two levers, one admitting the steam into the cylinders and the other governing it when there, thus regulating the speed of his train at will. The second lever is also used in reversing the engine. The driver throughout the entire journey seldom removed his hand from the lever which admits the steam into the cylinders, watching his steam-gauge, and timing his speed, and operating the lever accordingly. At times he would move it slightly and gently backward and forward so as to coax more steam into the cylinders. At the same time he watched his track and looked out for signals with unceasing vigilance.

As we swung around on to the main line, his eye seemed to scan the whole track at a glance, and he at once "let her go," as he termed it. I soon became alive as to what he meant by "let her go." In the course of a few minutes our speed was increased to nearly forty miles an hour, and I quickly discovered that a ride on an engine, however novel it may be, is not at all a pleasing diversion. Those who ride in palace and drawing-room coaches have no conception of the oscillation of the body of the engine, the fearful clatter and the horrible scrunching sound of the grinding of the wheels on the hard steel rails—for the wheels nipped the rails tight enough. It seemed to me that the engine was like some enormously powerful horse, the bit in his mouth, the reins broken and he trying his best to break away from the carriage he is drawing. There appeared to be a constant effort on the part of our snorting iron horse to run away from the train. As we approached the tunnels I could almost fancy it would succeed in doing so. We appeared not to enter the darkness, but to be shot into it, as from a gun; and our speed appeared to increase instantly, till we almost flew over the rails. Entering the tunnel with an involuntary shrinking back, it was a positive relief to dash into the bright moonlight playing on the waters of the Hudson River, and lighting up the villas and trees on the hill-side above us. The noise, too, as we thundered along was fearful—producing a most unpleasant singing sensation in the head and ears. So great was the reverberation of sound in the tunnels that the drum of my ear seemed to be battered against to such extent as to deprive me temporarily of the sense of hearing. I could feel the noise more than I could hear it. To my ears the noise was far greater before entering the tunnel, but far more bearable. While rushing along on the open track, and even in a cutting, I could, by a great effort, make the driver hear what I said, though I could not hear the sound of my own voice. When he spoke to me he apparently used no effort whatever, but I nevertheless heard every word distinctly. In the tunnel, however, on two or three occasions when he spoke to me I could see his lips move but could not hear a sound. Another thing struck me. I thought the engine must run off the rails at every curve we came to; and, even in "the straight," I twice asked the driver why he was changing from one track to another. I can only account for this on the ground that from where I sat I could see, in an oblique direction, the track lying immediately in front of the engine. This, under the influence of such rapid and oscillating motion, gave me the impression that the train was in a diagonal line with the other track and crossing to it.

On we rushed, racing like the furious gusts which precede the Summer thunder-shower, the fireman heaping on shovelfulls of coal every two minutes, past the rapid-growing towns and villages on the heights above; past the innumerable lights of Sing Sing Prison, which give it a more cheerful appearance than the sunlight—because the light is from within, not from without—but which, on a second thought, painfully reminds one of the misery and wretchedness within; past the red glaring chimneys and forges of the Peekskill iron-works, looking as though the demons of hell were holding their midnight revels in them; past the gaunt, grim peaks of the Highlands, with their black-shadowed sides, and the bay of Newburg peacefully rippling in the moonlight. On we raced, as if tearing for life and death, up to the very last moment where it became necessary to slacken speed in order to pull up at Poughkeepsie station. Once there, where was our furious haste? The engine was as placid as a young child in its sleep, save when the driver tried his steam. The fireman was quietly wandering around it replenishing the oil-cups, and seeing that all was right; the engineer lolled against the window-sill and chatted with me.

Again we started on our wild journey, and gradually worked up to our old high rate of speed; the engine puffing and snorting as if conscious of its power, and shrieking defiance at all opposing obstacles. I had been silently, but intently and fixedly, gazing at it for some minutes, when the driver called out to me: "Here's where she went down." I inquired: "Where who went down?" "Why, this engine—the Constitution," he replied. "That was the celebrated New-Hamburg draw-bridge which we crossed just now; the bridge where that accident happened when Doc SIMMONS and several passengers were killed." "Ah!" I exclaimed at the remembrance of that awful sacrifice of life; and immediately there was something terrible to me in that almost maddened rush of the engine. It was useless to remind myself of the controlling power of the driver. The sense of the marvelous and fearful power of the engine was, for the while, absolutely overwhelming. Again the driver spoke to me. "Just fifteen miles to do in twenty-two minutes," he said. "Can he do it?" I thought; "forty-five miles an hour?" and again my whole mind was concentrated on the engine. I could not speak. There I sat, regardless of my greasy cushion, like one held in control by something fascinating, yet appalling. I could no more have removed my eyes from that engine than I would have dared to jump from it; and when the driver pointed to lights on the opposite side of the river, and said, "Here we are, there's Albany," I started from my sleepless dream, like one who wakes and knows that he has seen a vision never to be forgotten; painful, but not to be regretted; fearful, but full of intense interest

A VERY BLACK LIST.

Why should our worthy friends in the white shirts—we mean the butchers—group themselves around the number 850, or those equally useful members of society, the blacksmiths, attach themselves to the mystical figures 700?

To state the matter over again with the statistical Mr. BUCKLE, if last year, or the year before that, the known quantity *a* represented the suicides or the murders, that terrible *a* would repeat itself for 1872 or 1873, with such slight modifications of increase incidental to a larger population. In plain English, we may suppose, then, that this year, with all respect to the butchering fraternity, some 850 of them will be taken up by the Police for having done something or other, and that 700 blacksmiths will have held themselves punishable for some disregard of law or order. Of course, the offenses may have been of a minor order; nine-tenths of the number may have got off scot free; but still the figures remain in the tables of Police reports year after year with singular pertinacity. Do butchers, then, lead a merry, harum-scarum life, or does the fact of their presenting to us in palatable form oxen, sheep and calves, induce them to recreate themselves, in their moments of relaxation, by knocking people down? LONGFELLOW has it somewhere, that a butcher took his wife for a wedding tour to see a man hung; but from our personal intercourse with them, we must declare them to be among the most polite and gentle of our many friends. Our acquaintance with blacksmiths, is, too, quite of a general character, and although we have not yet found a Jo Gargery among them the figure 700 must lead us to suppose, that after having pounded away all day, they must amuse themselves at their leisure by tapping somebody so as to keep their muscles in good working order. Every trade and profession is represented in the black lists. Thus cartmen figure in the last report as 1,983, and coachmen as 905, a neat aggregate of 2,888. We feel exceedingly disposed to put in a plea of *circonstance extenuante* for this very much abused class. We should like to know, whether that certain amount of patience, supposed to be found in all human organisms is not taxed to its very utmost by those who do the driving in a large and overcrowded city? Take Nassau-street, for an instance, with a brewer's van locked up between a dray and an express-wagon, with a tumultuous avalanche of coupés, all in an inextricable tangle. The fearful English of the German driver, and the peculiar, aggravating replies of native talent! Assault and battery! we should suppose it would rain blows, in some of the densely-packed thoroughfares, between the various chariot-drivers. Therefore, when one comes to think that only 2,888 persons of this fraternity have gone astray, we deem it as a strong mark of the high character and placid temperament of the carters and coachmen. But why should we have cited butchers and blacksmiths as distinguishing themselves? The peaceful tailor, what of him? One might think that 107 of them would be a pretty good figure, but we have to multiply this yearly by 9—972 being the number. Undertakers, being of a grim and lachrymose disposition, and not given to wakes, break the peace only as five. A typsy undertaker must be a lugubrious sight, and should, like the drunken Helot, be kept on exhibition by the temperance society. But shoe-makers—how they must be in a chronic state of disorder! Think of it, 1,801 of them as arrested by the Police. Does the act of waxing a cobler's end incline them to be pugnacious, and from using the strap do they rush thirsty forth from their bench, take to drink, and whack all the rest of the world in a promiscuous kind of a manner? Clerks, however, have no reason to congratulate themselves. They sum up as 3,008. How many larks and escapades are found in these figures, evenings ill-spent at billiard-rooms and music-cellars. But think of the famous fourth estate! Those editors! No less than thirteen of them were arrested; and the reporters—what of them? Our black lists count up twenty-six. When in a statistical frame of mind, there is some consolation to be derived from the fact that they are only twice as many reporters, exactly, as the editors. Careful examination into this interesting subject, however, brought this curious detail to light. Some of the reporters represented themselves to the innocent Police as editors. This is quite as bad as that very wicked action of SHERIDAN'S, who, when picked up in the gutter very much intoxicated, gave in his name to the authority in charge as WILBERFORCE.

The fact of there having been 86 polishers hauled over the coals, is suggestive of the fact that these operatives were forced to go out and polish somebody. In England, tinsmiths and tinkers have a most unenviable reputation. In New-York 214 of them did something or other out of the way and were arrested. One sad thing on the docket is 390 errand boys. Too young to be dissipated, we regret to think that the majority of them were handed over to justice for peculation. Some of the popular appendages given to the trades do not hold out at all when examined critically. "As mad as a hatter" is a well-known proverb, yet only 157 of them appear on the lists. Perhaps music has a more calming effect on the performers than on the audience, as only 141 musicians went wrong. Still statistically inclined, an effort on our part to discover whether the troubles arose from contests between organ-grinders and nervous dwellers in secluded neighborhoods, utterly failed from want of proper data. Why should cooks count up by the hundreds—even up to 330? Is it because hot ranges, frying-pans and gridirons excite their angry passions? And why should their fellow-bondsmen, waiters, present a grand total of 497? How many heel-taps, and choice glasses of Madeiras and curious sherries enter here into the count? But washer-women; 374 of them in trouble? Again we cry for forgiveness. Think of the hot coppers, the scalding suds, the burning irons—are they not sufficient this warm June day to make any washer-woman lose her self-command and calm her agony in a glass of spirits, and then scratch somebody else's face? Actors must be quite an exemplary set. They do high comedy, or little bits of tragedy, only as thirty-two, and stand in the social scale with druggists, contractors, pilots and milliners. Lawyers—how do they figure? About fifty-six of them are hauled up annually—and what connection there may be between them and brush-makers, glass-makers, rag-pickers, we do not know; yet they all approach the number fifty-six. To conclude this catalogue of professions the most numerous class is that having no calling, representing themselves as having nothing to do, which figures annually as between 11,000 and 11,500, and the next are day's work people, whose total offenses are about 4,500. That sad class of humanity, who cater to men's vices, always present fearful figures in the number of arrests made, and may be summed up as 6,000.

The whole number of arrests made in New-York by the Police may be taken annually at about 76,000. Of this large, fearfully large, number fully seventy-five per cent. classes under the head of intoxication and disorderly conduct, 25,000 about representing the more serious offenses.

From comparison made, not as recent, however, as we should have desired, but nevertheless giving some approximate bearings on the subject, the number of arrests made in New-York is immensely larger than in London.

When London had a population of 2,500,000, the number of arrests made by the police was 73,240. Today, with a population of 942,000, in 1871 we had about 76,000. The disparity in the nature of the offenses is, however, curious. In London the offenses against persons is five-sixths less than in New-York, while the offenses against property are almost double in London. That is to say we knock down, beat, stab, and murder in much larger proportion in New-York than in London, while we may seem to steal less. But this latter fact is subject to doubt, and we are disinclined to assert that the loss of property in proportion to population is not greater here today than in London. As to the character of vices in this City, drunkenness figures something like 17,500 to 18,000, and disorderly conduct in the neighborhood of 10,000. Some nationalities cannot get drunk without breaking other people's heads, other races can get completely fuddled, and with each succeeding glass increase in good-nature until they sink to the ground as inanimate beasts. A drunken Russian wants to kiss you, an intoxicated Irishman wants to beat in the top of your head. Assault and battery is, of course, a concomitant of intoxication, and black eyes and bruised noses figure from 4,000 to 5,000.

As to the nationality of the ill-doers, Ireland represents a trifle less than 33½ per cent., and our own native-born, free and enlightened citizens come in next, and not so far behind them. This year almost every country has its champions, and, to vary the monotony, there is a case of no less a distinguished personage than one from Araby the blessed.

Which are the worst precints? Who claims the not very enviable notoriety? The Black Lists divide the honors between the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth Precincts, though to the Fourth, we suppose, the crown must be awarded. We are somewhat inclined to think, from certain causes, the Tenth is getting to be a very villainous precinct. For comparison's sake, we place side by side the number of arrests in the Fourth and the Tenth Precincts:

	1871. Fourth Precinct.	1871. Tenth Precinct.
May	603	753
June	614	529
July	533	435
August	678	518
September	652	452
October	616	525
November	498	319
December	540	324
1872.		
January	498	402
February	447	296
March	574	212
April	437	328
May	753	About 580

In the subdivision of sexes all the way through, the comparison of male to female delinquents holds good, about five-eighths are men and the remainder are women. Here are some of the figures taken at random: 370 males, 233 females; 384 males, 238 females. Pernaps the Twenty-fourth Precinct is the elysium—averaging not more than 90 to 100 arrests per annum—while the Fourth has its 6,300.

As to the effects of seasons of the year on vice in the City, it is generally supposed that the approach of Winter increases the crimes. This only holds good as to the character of the crime. It may perhaps be taken for granted that when cold weather comes on, and hunger—or, as FARJEON has it, "the tiger in the stomach"—exerts its claim, robbery may become more frequent; and we are somewhat inclined to think that there are more burglaries in Winter, but data in regard to this are not positive enough. The bulk of the arrests take place, it seems, in the Summer months, and approach their maximum about August. This makes it evident that, notwithstanding there may be an increase of arrests for disregards of the sanitary regulations, the over-use of intoxicating fluids is the cause of most of the troubles. Taking the Fourth Precinct as our type, in August there was made 678 arrests; in July it was 533; in September, 652. It declined to November gradually, when it broke out to 540 in December—Christmas time—then declined again until the Spring months, when from 437 it jumps up suddenly again to the 600 and odd.

Of course, in an article of this nature, the number of commitments to the arrests ought to bear a certain fixed proportion, but we regret our inability to furnish them, as no reliable data are obtainable.

That the Police is efficient, does its duty, and is animated by a thorough *esprit de corps*, we are only too ready to acknowledge. Wherever the fault lies, it is not to be found with them. In the report of 1871, we had fifty-seven cases of murder and manslaughter; this year it will probably be larger. How many of these were punished? Of course a large proportion of these particular cases were brought—and rightly—under the head of justifiable homicide, or death from accidental causes. But there must exist a certain large proportion of actual crimes among the members of those arrested. It may not be far out of the way to say that in the 75,000 of arrests made per annum, at least 50,000 of them are for crimes and offenses amenable to the law, or that when a policeman makes three arrests, at least two of them are wrong-doers, and should have the penalty of the law inflicted on them, whether it be a simple reprimand or the gallows.

The analysis of the "Black List" is no pleasant task. Its examination convinces us that between the Magistracy and the Police there is no unison of justice, otherwise we would not have the very unfortunate stigma thrown on us of having more evil-doers in our midst, for our population, than is contained in any other large City in the world.

OBITUARY.

Frederick Gerstaecker.

Herr FREDERICK GERSTAECKER, one of the most popular writers of Germany, died lately in Brunswick. In addition to his numerous works of fiction the deceased author contributed to modern literature two important works on geography.

Ex-Judge Phillips.

Hon. ALFRED A. PHILLIPS, formerly Judge of the Marine Court, died at his residence, No. 146 East Twenty-seventh-street, Friday evening, at 11½ o'clock. Judge PHILLIPS was born in the Seventh Ward of this City, in 1820; studied law with the late JAMES R. WHITING, and for some time held the office of Assistant District-Attorney. Under Mr. WHITING he was well known among members of the Bar as a liberal, high-toned practitioner, and in the social circle as an honorable, faithful and genial friend. The funeral services will be observed today at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 146 East Twenty-seventh-street.

Circular to Catholics—Archbishop McCloskey on the Pope.

The following circular, announcing that collections will be made in all the churches of the Archdiocese today for the Pope has been issued by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY:

REV. DEAR SIR: Please to announce to your congregation that the annual collection for the Holy Father will be made in all the churches of the Archdiocese on the fourth Sunday after Pentecost, the 16th of June. I need not remind you of the many reasons for which it is not only desirable, but even of urgent importance, that this collection should be, if possible, a more than usually large and liberal one. It is known to all that the trials and embarrassments of our Holy Father have been multiplied during the past two years far beyond anything he has hitherto been obliged to endure. The enemies of the Church and of the Apostolic See have been pursuing and still continue to pursue with ever increasing boldness their work of sacrilege and spoliation in the capital of the Christian world. It is sought to reduce the venerable pontiff, who is already virtually a prisoner in their hands, to the still further humiliation of becoming a pensioner on the bounty of an unscrupulous Government which has usurped his rights, and robbed him of his temporal goods and possessions. To this he nobly and firmly refuses to submit. He looks to his faithful children throughout the world, confident that from this indignity, at least, they can and will protest and rescue him. Ours, then, is a share in the duty and privileges of supplying the wants and consoling the heart of our common father. I do not allow myself to doubt that his children in this diocese will perform their parts cheerfully and generously.

Wishing your health and blessing, I remain, reverend, dear Sir, very truly, your friend and brother in Christ,

JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

Fire in the Atlantic Stores—A Grain Elevator Totally Destroyed.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the storehouse No. 14 North Pier, Atlantic Docks, occupied by F. E. PINTO, No. 106 Wall-street, New-York, and owned by Mr. ROBBINS, a New-York dry-goods merchant. The fire was first discovered in the engine-room, but its cause is a mystery, as the house had not been occupied nor the machinery worked for several days past. The building was injured to the amount of about $10,000. The large grain elevator adjoining and belonging to the same concern, was entirely consumed. The flames shot up the tall wooden structure with fierce velocity, and were speedily beyond the reach of the water power controlled by the Fire Department. The lofty blaze was brilliantly visible from several miles down the Bay. The loss on the elevator will amount to nearly $30,000. Insurance unknown. A large amount of grain had fortunately been removed from the premises only two or three days previous.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Week.

Two more City theatres closed their doors last night. The Fifth-avenue ended its season by a final performance of "Article Forty-seven." This is the most discreditable piece yet brought out here, and has done no good to the reputation of a management otherwise noted for taste as well as enterprise. Mr. DALY will now rest for a while prior to making his bold attempt to sit at once on the two stools of the Grand Opera-house and the Fifth-avenue.... Bryant's witnessed the farewell English opera of the season last evening, and the singers will now, we are told, enjoy some needed repose....At Wallack's the run of the "Long Strike" has terminated, and on Monday Mr. MOSS gives WATTS PHILLIPS' drama, "On the Jury." It was the intention to begin the Summer season with this week, but circumstances prevented. The delay will probably insure better results than would otherwise have been attained, since there has been more time for rehearsal and scenic preparation. The latter would appear to be of unusual importance, for in the third act a mechanical device is to be attempted never yet seen on the stage. In point of cast, "On the Jury" will be decidedly strong, the list embracing the names of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. STODDART and Miss EFFIE GERMON, besides those of Miss ELLA BURNS, Miss FRANKIE MCLELLAN and Miss MARTIN, all of whom make their first appearance in this theatre....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS continues his "Enoch Arden" for another week at Booth's Theatre, and then, we believe, the house is to close for the season....Mrs. OATES is doing a good business at the Union-square with "Fortunio;" and the Talking Machine" is winning imperishable laurels....The Central Park Garden improves its hold on popular liking. Mr. THOMAS is warmly praised for the skill, tact and industry with which he caters for the musical appetite, and the order and freshness which Mr. KOCH continues to maintain add greatly to the attractions of the Garden to the better class of its visitors.

Home Notes.

Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW intends, if he shall receive sufficient encouragement, to make arrangements with the Philharmonic Society of this City for a series of four concerts, to be given in the Academy of Music during the Fall and Winter season of 1872 and 1873. Each concert shall be preceded by three public rehearsals, the whole forming sixteen musical entertainments of the highest order. The rehearsals will take place on Saturday afternoons, and the concerts on Saturday evenings. The subscription lists, upon the length of which the occurrence of the concerts depends, are at WEBER'S rooms. ....Mlle. TEDESCA, the distinguished young violinist, during her recent concert tour increased her repertory by a number of the most difficult classical pieces. Rode, Paganini, Lipinski and Ernst all figured on her latest programmes....A soirée musicale was given, on Thursday, at Chickering Hall, by Miss MARIA D. MOORE. Miss MOORE made her debut on that occasion, and each of her performances was repeated, in deference to the applause of the audience. The lady has a fine contralto voice, of especial volume and purity in the lower register, and her execution of the exacting recitative and aria from DONIZETTI'S "Torquato Tasso" bore eloquent testimony to her thorough vocal discipline.... Miss LEONA CAVENDER was last week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, and Master PERCY ROSELLE was at Wood's Museum....Mme. JANAUSCHEK was last week at the Globe Theatre, in Boston....Mr. J. T. RAYMOND had benefited by a representation at the Chelsea Opera-house....Mlle. AIMEE and her company were last week at the St. Louis Olympic....Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore, is closed for the Summer....Miss KATE PUTNAM was recently thrown from a carriage, and her arm fractured in three places....Mr. FRANK MAYO was last week at the Chicago Academy of Music.... Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, who, with his accomplished wife, are under engagements to Mr. TAYLEURE, will, next season, produce two original dramas of New-York life, from the pen of the last-named gentleman....Mr. LESTER WALLACK will, it is stated, make a professional tour of the country next season....Messrs. JOHN S. OWENS, L. P. BARRETT, EDWIN BOOTH and EDWIN ADAMS will travel, next season, with full dramatic companies, under their respective managements. As a consequence, first-class stars will be exceedingly scarce, Mr. CHANFRAU, Mrs. BOWERS, Mrs. CHANFRAU, and one or two others, constituting the entire list.

Foreign Affairs.

On the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Nibelungen Theatre, at Bayreuth, Herr WAGNER delivered an address, in which he described the aims and hopes he entertained in regard to his new Pestel Theatre. It ran thus: "My friends and valued patrons—Through you I am placed in a position such as was never before occupied by a composer. You believe my promise to establish for the Germans a theatre of their own, and give me the means to erect this theatre. First of all a temporary edifice will serve, of which we lay the foundation-stone today. When we see each other again at this spot you will be greeted by this edifice, in whose characteristics you will immediately read the history of the thought incorporated in it. You will find merely an external shell, built with the most scanty material, which at most will call to your mind those hastily-erected festal halls that at times are erected in German cities for the meetings of singing and other societies, and are immediately pulled down after the festal days are over. But that which in this edifice is calculated for a lasting existence will be evident to you on entering. Here, too, you will be met by an almost perfect lack of decoration; you will, perhaps, be surprised at not finding the ornamentation with which our ordinary festal halls are made pleasing. But, on the other hand, you will find expressed in the formation and arrangement of the stage and the space for the audience a thought through the comprehension of which you will be at once placed in a relation to the expected festal play new and totally different from that which you have hitherto experienced on entering our theatres. If this effect be pure and complete, then further the mysterious sound of the music will prepare you for the revelation and production of scenic pictures, which will appear to you as from an ideal dream-world, and announce to you the whole reality of the most entrancing illusion that art is capable of. Here nothing may speak to you in mere outline, or temporarily. So far as the artistic means extend, you shall have the completest offered to you, in scenic as well as in dramatic play. Such are my plans. If I entertain the confidence in the full success of this undertaking, I gather courage from the hope which has sprung up in me out of despair itself. I confide in the German spirit, and hope for its revelations, even if those spheres of our life in which, as in the life of our public art, it languishes only in the most lamentable misrepresentation. I confide, before all, in the spirit of German music, because I know how willingly and clear it lights up in our musicians so soon as the German *Meister* invokes it to life. I confide in the dramatic players and singers, because I know that they can be elevated to a new life so soon as the German *Meister* leads them from the vanity of a degrading play, for the mere purpose of pleasing, back to the true preservation of their high mission. I confide in our musicians, and dare to say this aloud today when I see such a select company from various parts of our fatherland assembled about me, in response to my simple invitation. When these, in self-forgetting joy, send to you as festal greeting our great BEETHOVEN'S 'Wunder-Symphonie,' we can, indeed, well say to each other that the work which we are founding today will be no illusive castle in the air, though we musicians can only vouch to you for the truth of the idea to be embodied therein. Our undertaking has been often characterized as the founding of the 'National Theatre in Bayreuth.' I am not justified in acknowledging this designation as valid. Where is the 'nation' that erects this theatre? As recently the question of State support to the great Paris theatres was discussed in the National Assembly, the Deputies spoke warmly for the further granting and even increase of the subvention, since the care of this theatre was a matter essential not only to France, but to Europe, which was accustomed to receive therefrom the law of its intellectual culture. Can we imagine, for a moment, the embarrassment and confusion that would arise in a German Parliament if a similar question were therein discussed? At best our theatre would be treated as a few years ago was our German Empire in our various Landtags, namely, as a chimera. Built up before my soul the design of the true 'German Theatre,' so must I at once perceive that I should remain neglected, from within and without, if I would come with this design before the nation. Many think, perhaps, that what from one cannot be believed would be believed of many. It might finally succeed in bringing together an immense joint stock company which should commission an architect to erect somewhere or other a magnificent theatre, to which could be boldly given the name of a 'German National Theatre,' in the idea that within it a German national theatrical art would soon develop. * * * You can, indeed, permit me, to whom you give such honor today, to express my great joy that the peculiar thought of a single individual could be understood and promoted even during his lifetime by so many friends as your assembling here proves to me. * * * In my almost personal relation to you, patrons and friends, I can acknowledge the ground upon which will lay the foundation-stone that is to bear the whole edifice of our highest German hopes. If this edifice be at first only temporary, it will be so in the same sense in which for centuries the external form of the German nature was a temporary one. But it is the nature of the German spirit that it builds from within. The eternal God lives assuredly within it before it builds the temple to His honor. And this temple shows externally the spirit that built it. I will call this stone a stone of enchantment, whose power shall release to you the sealed secret of that spirit. It will bear for the present only the merest external, whose aid we need for that illusion, through which you shall see into the truest reflex of life. But it is already firmly joined, and strong enough in future to bear the proudest edifice, whenever the German people demand, to their own honor, to enter into possession with you. Let it be consecrated, by your love, by your blessing, by the deep thanks I feel toward you—to you all who wished for me, granted, gave and helped. Let it be consecrated by the spirit that induced you to follow my invitation; which fills you with the courage to defy every scorn, and to confide in me."

BRIEF MENTION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "Only one opinion is expressed by musicians in reference to the recent Gounod concert at the Albert Hall, and this is accurately reproduced by the *Choir*, when it states that 'the performance was a national disgrace,' and that 'the whole business, from first to last, was eminently discreditable to the persons immediately concerned.' Whatever may be thought of the propriety of thrusting aside for the benefit of M. GOUNOD several eminent English musicians who have trained choirs to a remarkable point of perfection, it is quite certain that the first programme put forward by M. GOUNOD as 'director of the Albert Hall Choral Society' proves him to be ludicrously unfit for his post. With the exception of the 'Hallelujah Chorus,' which for some unexplained reason M. GOUNOD left as HANDEL wrote it, every piece in the programme, even 'God Save the Queen,' had been touched up by M. GOUNOD, and bore his signature. A 'Kyrie' by PALESTRINA, BACH'S 'O Jesus, my Lord,' and MOZART'S 'Ave Verum,' were all announced as having been 'arranged' by M. GOUNOD. With the exception of M. GOUNOD, no modern composer was admitted into the programme at all; while PALESTRINA, BACH, MOZART, were only introduced as if by his favor in conjunction with him, and under the shadow of his powerful name"....M. OFFENBACH had returned to Paris from Vienna, and his "Corsaire Noir" will be produced next September....The Paris Cour d'Appel had confirmed the proprietary right of the heirs of CLEMENTI to his piano-forte work, "Gradus ad Parnassum," on the ground that the author was a French subject when he married in 1811, and that the "Droits d'Auteur" remained vested in his heirs up to 1884, twenty years after the death of his widow. The civil tribunal had previously decided that musical works did not come under the same category as literary property, a principle set aside by the Superior Court, inasmuch as the *œuvres de l'esprit* were identical, whether they emanated from musical minds or literary. ....The three-act opera bouffe, the music by M. CHARLES LECOCQ, entitled "Les Cent Vierges," produced at Brussels some months since, was brought out on the 13th ult. at the Théâtre des Variétiés, Paris, with signal success. The lively libretto, by MM. CLAIRVILLE, H. CHIVOT and A. DURU, and the vivacious and melodious music of M. LECOCQ, will doubtless cause "Les Cent Vierges" to travel far and wide, and, observes the *Athenæum*, when it has gone the round of several countries, it will be found out by some London manager that MM. OFFENBACH and HERVE are not the only writers of comic opera in France....A recent decree of M. THIERS orders, upon the report of the Ministre de l'Instruction Publique des Cultes et des Beaux Arts, the formation of a Commission des Théâtres in connection with the office of the Minister above named. Among the members of this Commission, from which managers of theatres and all with a direct or pecuniary interest in theatrical matters are debarred, are M. REGNIER, formerly of the Comédie Française; M. SAINT MARC GIRARDIN, the author of the excellent *Cours de Littérature Dramatique*; M. PAUL DE REMUSAT; M. CHARLES BLANC, of the Institut; M. JULES JANIN, M. LEGOUVE, M. HEROLD, Conseiller d'Etat, and M. DE BEAUPLAN, Chef du Bureau des Théâtres in the Ministry of Fine Arts. The object of the Commission is "consultative," and the subjects with which it deals will comprise all questions of theatrical administration and legislation, all regulations of the Conservatoire, and other like matters. At the first *séance* the question raised was that of the aggressions of the *café* concerts, which, in their struggle for popularity with the theatres, have the strikingly unfair advantage of being exempt from the impost known as *le droit des pauvres*.

NEW-ORLEANS.

A Greeley and Brown Failure—Senator Wilson—Collector Casey at Home—Local Improvements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 8, 1872.

The Greeley-Brown ratification, which was held here on the evening of the 25th of last month, was a decided failure. Very many of the influential citizens who were expected to be present did not answer the roll-call, but, to the contrary, declined to participate in the family gathering of Warmoth Liberals. Every day the chances for votes for the Cincinnati nominees among the Republicans are becoming small by degrees and beautifully less. The all-absorbing question with the citizens of this City and State is, who are to control State affairs? The Democratic and Reform Conventions, now in session here, are endeavoring to solve this problem, and with what success remains to be seen.

SENATOR WILSON.

The nomination of HENRY WILSON as Vice-President meets with a hearty response from the laboring classes here, who will not forget his efforts in their interest and behalf. The colored men of this State seem to appreciate and understand this nomination full as well as they do the action of the Republican Party, which has given them freedom and citizenship. They are very wise in this day and generation, considering the short time which they have had to learn their duties and responsibilities as citizens of a great Republic; and on all sides among these people the acts and labors of Senator WILSON are canvassed, and will be gratefully remembered in November next. The campaign will not fully open until the nominations of the Republican State ticket at Baton Rouge on the 19th inst.

COLLECTOR CASEY AT HOME.

There is another subject of importance for the Administration at Washington to consider, in connection with Republican success this Fall, and that is, the retention of Collector CASEY. The merchants of this city, who are mostly with the Democracy in their views and sympathy, do not desire his removal; that he has been a faithful and efficient officer is conceded, and why his removal should be urged is not appreciated by those who have business to do with the Customs Department here. That he is obnoxious to those whose ambitious schemes have been thwarted may be true, and so are others who have fathomed the designs of these plotters against President GRANT and the Republican Party. The action of the delegates sent from this State to the Philadelphia Convention, in calling upon the President and requesting the continuance in office of Collector CASEY, meets the approbation of the Republican Party here, and, it is to be hoped, will be heeded. We cannot afford to lose so valuable an auxiliary in the coming campaign.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Our Custom-house is being slowly pushed forward to completion, and so it ought to be, for it has been anything but a decent place for the occupancy of officials connected with the conduct of the affairs of our Government. Especially is this so for the United States Courts, whose accommodations are meagre and miserable. The office of the Clerk of the District Court, under the efficient management and control of C. CLAIBORNE, Esq., is in such a condition at the present time that large numbers of the most important records of that Court are lying around loose upon desks, chairs and tables, and entirely unprotected against loss and destruction, for the want of room and accommodation. The business of this Court is very large, and increasing, and certainly the authorities in Washington should see that its Courts and its records are afforded the best and surest means of security and preservation. The Summer vacation, which begins on the 15th of this month, will give ample opportunity to this end.

LAKE ONTARIO AGITATED.

The Water Rises and Falls Several Feet in a Calm—Continuance of the Disturbance for Half a Day.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 15.

The rise and fall of the waters of Lake Ontario are occasionally subjects of observation and remark. The waters in this lake, as well as in others of the great chain of lakes between the States and Canada, are sometimes much lower than at others, and without apparently any sufficient cause for the variation. The waters have been low this season, leaving, in still water, considerably more dry land on the shore than in years past. In the last thirty years (and perhaps longer, we speak from our own recollection,) there have been reports, at intervals, of a sudden rising and depression of the water of the lake, lasting some minutes, and in one instance we believe the agitation continued for about an hour or more. The phenomenon was observed at the same time at Oswego, Pultneville, Eagle Harbor and at other points, but the period of the occurrence has generally been so brief, or the observers took such brief notice of what they observed, that the movement has been regarded by many as in great part, if not entirely, imaginary. Those, however, who have given the subject attention and noted the facts stated by the various observers, and at different times, have a well-settled belief that the waters of Lake Ontario are at times greatly agitated, rising and falling in a singular manner, and in absence of storm or other apparent cause for the commotion.

We have now to record a remarkable instance of the rising and recession of the waters of the lake, noticed by parties and under circumstances that admit of no hallucination or mistake. On Thursday of this week, several well-known gentlemen of this city, in company with their families, went down to Charlotte to enjoy a day of fishing. They crossed over to the east pier, and while some of the party were engaged near the beach with a seine in taking minnows, and where the water was ordinarily two feet deep or more, their boat suddenly grounded and the water receded, leaving the surroundings nothing but a sand bank. This unaccountable freak of the water they thought very singular, and it was the occasion of some jovial remarks. The gentlemen strolled down the pier toward the lake, and in a short time, on looking back where they had left the stranded boat, they discovered it afloat and darhing about in apparently deep water. With some difficulty the boat was secured, and the drawing of the seine for minnows again commenced; but in twenty minutes the boat was hard aground again, and all were positive they had not rowed into shallow water. By this time the party became interested in the ebbing and flowing of the lake tide, and for three hours watched this singular tidal wave. The ebb and flow occurred every twenty minutes; that is, for ten minutes the water would gradually recede, then commence rising and continue to rise for about ten minutes. The water rose two feet and three or four inches above the ordinary level, then receded about the same distance below the usual level, making a variation in the height of the water of nearly or quite four feet and a half every twenty minutes. The water flowed up the beach some five rods beyond the point touched in still water, and it flowed back ten rods beyond the ordinary water edge; thus the ebb and flow covered or laid bare the beach for fifteen rods. The water of the river at the steam-boat landing rose twenty-two inches above the level. Boards, flood-wood and logs that lay along the river, high and dry previously, were washed out into the lake. Until the squall came up at 5½ or 6 o'clock, the wind was in the east, and with only a gentle breeze; and the lake was still and the waters calm apparently, upon the surface, beyond the piers.

On the approach of a shower just at evening, which was accompanied by a high wind, our friends left their point of observation; how long, therefore, after 5 o'clock this ebbing and flowing continued is not known. It is presumed this unusual phenomenon was observed at other points along the lake, both on the south and north shores, and if noticed as carefully as by our informants, we hope their statements will be published. We leave the philosopher and scientist to explain the cause.

BASE-BALL.

Star vs. Knickerbocker—Revival of the "Old Amateur Days."

The game at the Capitoline yesterday, between the Stars and Knickerbockers, may be regarded as the first amateur game of the year, and lucky it proved for one of the combatants that they had taken the precaution of specifying the amateur character of the affair; for never since the primitive days of the game has so complete a display of "muffinism" been witnessed. The Stars, who once shone as champions, were out of practice and played a rather indifferent game, the occasional good plays being at the hands of such veterans as WORTH, CLYNE, DOLLARD and SPRAGUE, DOLLARD'S second-base play being in many instances in the style of the old nine. Of the Knickerbockers, the less said the better. A few good catches by MORTIMER and HALSTEAD, and good stops by BACON hardly compensated for the uninterrupted run of errors which marked the first few innings. DAVIS, the veteran, had little to do, but by his humorous remarks created much merriment among the spectators, of whom about 100 were present. Owing to the late hour of commencement, (4½,) it was near dark when the game came to an end.

THE SCORE.

KNICKERBOCKER.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	STAR.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Kirkland, s. s.	1	2	1	2	Worth, 1st b.	7	5	9	1
Rogers, l. f.	3	4	1	0	Dollard, 2d b.	5	5	5	5
Bacon, 3d b.	2	4	2	2	Clyne, 3d b.	8	7	2	0
Stanton, 2d b.	1	3	4	0	Beavans, c.	4	4	4	2
Mortimer, c.	1	1	11	0	Cornwall, s. s.	5	5	1	3
Lyons, p.	0	1	2	2	Manly, c. f.	6	3	1	0
Halsted, 1st b.	1	2	6	2	Sprague, l. f.	6	3	4	0
Davis, r. f.	1	0	0	1	Chilton, p.	4	6	1	2
Hitchcock, r. f.	1	1	0	0	Bogart, r. f.	4	2	0	0
Totals	11	18	27	9	Totals	49	40	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Knickerbocker	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	4	—11
Star	8	6	3	10	1	5	3	5	8	—49

Umpire—Mr. MCDONALD.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

THE MUTUALS BEATEN AT CLEVELAND.

The second game of the championship series, between the Mutuals of New York and the Forest Citys of Cleveland, was played at Cleveland yesterday, the Mutuals being defeated by a score of 11 to 4, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Forest City	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	4	—11
Mutual	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Umpire, Mr. VOLTZ.

A ONE-SIDED GAME AT BOSTON.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Boston	0	6	1	11	6	0	0	0	0	—24
Mansfield	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

BASE-BALL NOTES.

To-morrow the Mutuals and Haymakers play at Chicago.

The Atlethics and Baltimores will play at Philadelphia to-morrow, Mr. FERGUSON having been agreed upon as umpire. It is said that the Athletics have determined to reconstruct their nine, retiring MACK and FLOWERS, placing MALONE in the catcher's position, MCGEARY at short-stop, REACH at second and FISLER at first base.

ANSON, of the Athletics, leads the batting record of all professionals so far this year, GEDNEY, of the Troy Club, being second.

Nines composed of pressmen of the *Sun* and TIMES played a close game of ten innings at the Elysian Fields yesterday, the former winning by a score of 19 to 18.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—In a game of Base-ball here this afternoon between the Athletic Club of this city and the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, the former won by a score of 11 to 1.

Personal.

Senator R. E. Fenton, of Jamestown; Gov. J. L. Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Gen. Jas. S. Negley, of Pittsburg, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Bishop John Sharp, of Salt Lake; Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Illinois; Gov. John Geary, of Pennsylvania, and Judge J. W. Wilson, of Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Carpenter and Hon. W. N. Thompson, of California, and Senator Nye, of Nevada, are at the Grand Hotel. Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley, of Vermont, is at the Sturtevant House. Gen. H. Day, of the United States Army, is at the Everett House. Gen. Provost and Col. Snowden, of Philadelphia, are at the St. James Hotel. Rev. Jno. T. W. Ware, of Baltimore, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. Luke P. Poland, M. C., of Vermont; Col. David Bidwell, of New-Orleans; and Col. J. S. Hancock, of Illinois, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Admiral Poto, the Spanish minister, left the Clarendon Hotel for Washington, yesterday.

Outrageous Assault on a New-York Lady in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Journal, June 15.

On Wednesday afternoon the Summer residence of Miss WARING, of New-York, about a mile and a half from Lenox village, was entered by a colored man supposed to be EDWARD PETERS, a notorious thief, who finding Miss WARING alone, seized her by the throat, and uttering vile threats demanded her gold watch. Not daring to refuse, the terrified woman consented, and proceeding upstairs, where the watch was kept, the villain still keeping hold of her throat, she took the watch from a drawer and put it in his pocket. The ruffian then threw her down, got upon her with his knees and pounded her about the head, intending to kill her or at least render her insensible, while he was making his escape. He succeeded in rendering her nearly unconscious, and then left the premises. As soon as Miss WARING was able to walk, which was in about half or three-quarters of an hour, she went to a neighbor's and told what had happened. The citizens of Lenox were notified, and a hundred or more young men at once started in all directions in search of the perpetrator of these outrages. Parties from Stockbridge also joined in the hunt, and the police of the neighboring towns are making active efforts to apprehend him. He was seen once or twice after the outrage, once in a swamp near Lenox, but by keeping the woods had escaped arrest up to the latest accounts. The authorities have offered $200 reward for the arrest of PETERS.

GETTYSBURG.

Annual Meeting of the Battle-Field Memorial Association.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., June 15.—At the annual meeting of the directors of the Battle-field Memorial Association, Gov. GEARY presiding, a committee was appointed to invite submission of plans, specifications and proposals for the erection of indication obelisks or monuments, intended to designate and explain the position and movements of corps, divisions and other important commands of the two armies during the battle of Gettysburg. These plans and proposals will be laid before the meeting to be held on the 2d of July. Should these prove satisfactory, this great commemorative work will be proceeded with to the extent of the different State appropriations, and application will then be made for additional State appropriations to complete the work.

A resolution passed unanimously to exclude partisan and sectional spirit from the indications, and to make it a purely scientific work for contemplation of the citizen soldiery and military students of all lands.

Gov. GEARY was re-elected President.

The following were elected directors: Gen. J. WATTS DEPEYSTER, of New-York; HENRY C. CARY and E. A. SOUDER, of Philadelphia; WILLIAM M. HERSH, of Pittsburg; A. O. HEISTER, of Harrisburg; H. N. MCALLISTER, of Bellefonte, and seven resident directors.

Cleaning the Streets.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, in regard to the street-cleaning, when the Executive Committee submitted a contract duly executed binding the Board to sell Messrs. DUBOIS & HENDRIX 10,000 cubic yards of filling material at twenty-five per yard. A communication was received from the Department of Docks calling the attention of the Board of Police to accumulation of dirt on the bulkheads and piers through the City. It was referred for suitable action.

Laughing-Gas—Correction.

Drs. PADDOCK and SLOCUM have been the only operators at COLTON'S, No. 19 Cooper Institute, during the past seven years, with an interval of but three weeks, (from sickness,) during which we were compelled to employ a young dentist. Said dentist now advertises himself as "late of the Colton Dental Association." Operated three weeks!
—*Advertisement.* G. Q. COLTON.

Another Correction.

Dr. F. Hasbrouck, now at No. 956 Broadway, has been employed as an operator by the Colton Dental Association for nearly three years, and is the only "doctor" that has been employed at Cooper Institute in seven years, not excepting Mr. G. Q. Colton himself.—*Advertisement.*

BELL SCHNAPPS, cures dyspepsia, assists digestion.
Bell Schnapps, cures gravel and kidney diseases.
Bell Schnapps, cures colic, prevents chills, fever.
Bell Schnapps, strengthens the nervous system.
Bell Schnapps, for sale by Grocers and Druggists.
H. G. WOLFE & CO., No. 18 S. William-st.
—*Advertisement.* Sole Importers.

WELLS' FLUID OPIUM is taking the place of elixir, liquor, &c., and at half the price. Samples free. WELLS & WOODEN, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Be Sure and Call for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

Ice King Refrigerator.

CITY REFERENCE.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, corner Irving-place and 16th-st., New-York, May 27, 1872.—H. M. Diggins, Esq.:—Dear Sir: After a six months' trial of the ICE KING REFRIGERATOR, I have no cause to retract my former statement in regard to it. I believe it to be the best Refrigerator in the world, and have availed myself of the permission you gave, and have just built a second one in this house. Very respectfully,
CHAS. B. FERRIN.

Particulars see under furniture.

Lake Mahopac.

Harlem Railroad now runs four daily trains to and from Lake Mahopac direct. The last train on Saturday for the Gregory House, will leave 42d-st., at 3:35 P. M., with drawing-room car attached.

Before going to the country it is advisable to call on DR. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., who cures with harmless special prescriptions, Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, or any complaint or disease which induces a loss of hair or untimely grayness. The Doctor also cures Moles, Wens and Warts without cutting, pain or scars. Send for circular.

A.—Skin Diseases.—PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the Skin Medicine of the age, is warranted to cure Fleshworms, Pimply Eruptions, and Blotched Disfigurations of the Face. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Every druggist sells it.

A.—Everybody can have a Clear Complexion by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

All Druggists in New-York and elsewhere sell PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, because it is reliable.

Choice and Desirable with Fish, Meats, soups, &c., is the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. Persons who make a single trial, wonder that they have never before used this capital goods. For sale by every grocer.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

DIED.

CATLETT.—In this City, at her residence, No. 132 East 70th st., on the 14th inst., in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. ESTHER ANN, widow of Fairfax Catlett, of Virginia, and daughter of the late Henry Laverty.

Her relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from the New Jerusalem Church, on 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

CORNWALL.—On the 15th inst., ANSON G. CORNWALL, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Oakville papers please copy.

CORREJA.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 14th inst., CELESTE, widow of Capt. John Correja, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 194 Livingston-st., on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DURBROW.—At South Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, 13th inst., GEORGE H. DURBROW, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Monday, 17th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 9.10, and returning leave South Orange at 11:50. Friends are invited to be present without further notice.

GARDINER.—In this City, Saturday, June 15, ABRAHAM S. GARDINER, aged 32 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 50 West 32d-st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the deceased, members of Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, F. and A. M., Phœnix Chapter, No. 2, and Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of which the deceased was a member, are particularly requested to attend, without further notice.

PRINCE OF ORANGE LODGE, NO. 16, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at the Lodge-rooms, south-west corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 1½ P. M. prompt, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, ABRAHAM S. GARDINER, Past Secretary. A full attendance is urgently requested. Brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited.

(Signed.) A. D. WILDMAN, Master.
A. F. PUFFER, Secretary.

HARVEY.—June 14, MARY, widow of Jacob Harvey and daughter of the late David Hosack, M. D., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice on Monday, the 17th inst., at 9½ A. M., at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st.

LORD.—On Saturday, the 15th inst., after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH P., wife of Thomas Lord, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 35 West 17th-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

PHILLIPS.—On Friday, 14th inst., after a lingering illness, Hon. A. A. PHILLIPS, Ex-Judge of the Marine Court, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Sunday, 16th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 146 East 27th-st.

RICE.—In this City, June 14, at her late residence, No. 308 West 34th-st., REBECCA RICE, relict of Charles F. Rice, of New-Rochelle.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCHULTZ.—On Friday, June 14, ROBERT SCHULTZ, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel M. Craft, No. 39 East 128th-st., on Monday, June 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPELMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 14, of paralysis, MARGARET B., wife of William B. Spelman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 256 Skillman-st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment.

SULTON.—At Harlem, June 13, 1872, ELIZA widow of BENJAMIN SULTON, in her 78th year.

The relations and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, DR. S. A. HILLS. The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment on Monday morning.

WALKER.—On Sixth day, Friday, Sixth month, June 14, RACHEL T., widow of the late John J. Walker, and daughter of the late Philip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 306 5th-av., on Second day, Monday, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WHEELOCK.—On Thursday, 13th inst., in Providence, R. I., OTIS A. WHEELOCK, formerly of this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT THE CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

GREAT SALE OF SUPERB BOOKS.

Just received from Messrs. HENRY SOTHERAN & CO., and ordered to be sold peremptorily for their account, without any reserve or limitation, comprising elegantly ILLUSTRATED WORKS, the BEST EDITIONS of STANDARD BOOKS, many of great rarity. This collection contains a set of AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA, the ORIGINAL EDITION of this magnificent work, 4 vols., elephant folio, half morocco, gilt leaves. A rare opportunity for book collectors. Also, KINGSBOROUGH'S ANTIQUITIES OF MEXICO, 9 vols., folio, half morocco, colored plates.
WILSON'S AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY, 9 vols., 4to, very scarce. Stafford Gallery, 2 vols., 4to. Roberts' Views in the Holy Land, 4 vols., folio, half morocco.
Mr. HALLIWELL'S Magnificent Edition of Shakespeare, 16 vols., folio, half morocco. Royal Gallery of Art, 2 vols., folio, morocco, extra. Galerie de Vienne, 2 vols., 4to, and more than
ONE THOUSAND OTHERS.
Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Price of tickets reduced to $28.
Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES, agent, 196 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENTS OF YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS of the various Assembly Districts are requested to furnish the undersigned, at No. 345 West 12th-st., with names and addresses of delegates elect to General Committee. General Committee will meet as soon as delegates are all elected.
GEO. B. DEANE, JR.,
Chairman Organization Committee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. ROBERT HOLDEN will preach. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

A COURSE OF SERMONS ON "CAVES OF THE BIBLE," in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. The second will be delivered SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. AFTERNOON service at 3½. Convenient to down-town hotels. Strangers welcome.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and all others made welcome.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—Miss FANNY LEYS, inspirational speaker, will lecture at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY. The Children's Lyceum have a picnic on the 25th of June.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av., services by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. "Come with us." Seats all free.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS will preach on SABBATH MORNING in the chapel on 54th-st., a short distance west of 8th-av., service commencing at 10½ A. M.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—The Pastor, Rev. W. C. STEEL, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Evening subject—*Adam*. Being the second sermon of a series on Old Testament characters. Seats free. All made welcome.

BIBLE PREACHING.—THE MESSENger of the coming King will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Gathering of Israel to Jerusalem.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by Rev. P. L. DAVIES, on SUNDAY, 16th, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHANGE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—The MORNING services of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, for the next four Sundays, will be held in Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., instead of in the chapel, as previously announced. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. By the kindness of the Brick Church, the EVENING services will be held in their edifice, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st., at 7¾ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 57th-st., near Lexington-av.; Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 7¾ in the evening; Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. J. F. W. WARE, of Baltimore, will preach SUNDAY, June 16, morning and evening. Public invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. At the afternoon service, during the Summer, the sermon will be omitted.

CARMEL CHAPEL.—REV. THOMAS STREET will preach on SABBATH EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, in the Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, near Grand-street.

DURING THE ABSENCE OF REV. Dr. ORMISTON, the pulpit of Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., will be occupied by Rev. DAVID INGLIS, of Toronto, Canada, except on the morning of first Sabbath in August. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Children's exercise commence at about 3 o'clock. Preaching at 8 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the chapel. Singing by the children.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—On SUNDAY, June 16, and thereafter until further notice, there will be evening prayer, together with an anthem, at Grace Church, at 5 o'clock P. M.

G. C. NEEDHAM (EVANGELIST) WILL preach once more on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av. B. GANNON, Pastor, morning.

GREAT NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING at Sea-cliff Grove, to commence July 3. Send for circular to A. D. CORNWELL, No. 65 Maiden-lane. Boat daily from Peck-slip at 9½ A. M.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. F. HAMBLIN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Evening subject, *The Noachian Deluge, Considered from a Rational and Scientific Standpoint.* Public cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; preaching in the EVENING by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. E. DICKINSON, D. D., of Richmond, Va., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; EVENING service at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Bible-class at 2½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, WEST 11TH-st. and Waverley-place.—Rev. A. LEONARD will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, EVENING. Services, 10½ and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. DAVID COOK, of Dundee, Scotland, will preach SUNDAY, June 16, MORNING and EVENING services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Complaint of Labor.*

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, (opposite Amity-st.) Rev. J. L. DANNER, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. A Strawberry Festival, social and musical entertainment, will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 19 and 20. Tickets at the door.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING; seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D.; special Sunday-school exercises at 2½ P. M., with addresses by Rev. Dr. VINCENT and the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY: Morning prayer at 7½, Holy Communion at 8. Rev. J. B. FLAGG, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and at 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLES HELD AT MOhawk Hall, corner 16th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Also, in EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate.*

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, 167 West 45th-st.

"THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS."—Subject of discourse SUNDAY NIGHT at 7¾ o'clock, in Attorney-street M. P. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., by the Pastor, Rev. J. J. WHITE, A. M. Preaching also at 10½ A. M. All are invited.

TRINITY METHODIST E. CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av., Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor.—Preaching by the Pastor on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 15.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..117⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..114⅝
500 do..........117⅞	15,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.....114⅝
50,000 do.........s3.117⅞	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Western Union... 75⅛	400 N. Y. C. & Hud.....97⅛
300 do........ 75⅛	20000 N. Y. C. & H. Sc.. 97
500 do.......s3. 75⅛	500 Lake Shore........ 95½
1300 do.......b3. 75¼	200 do..........c. 95⅛
300 do......b30. 75⅛	500 do............ 95⅝
800 Erie Railway...... 59⅝	400 do............ 95⅛
400 do........... 59⅛	400 Union Pacific...... 38⅛
300 do........... 59⅜	400 do..........c. 38⅜
100 do........... 59⅝	200 do............ 38⅛
100 U. S. Express.... 87⅛	400 do.........b3. 38⅛
300 Pacific Mail....s3. 69⅛	100 North-western Pf. 94
200 do..........c. 69⅛	100 Rock Island.......c.109⅞
500 do........... 69⅛	100 do..............110
300 do........... 69⅛	100 Bost. H. & E....s3. 7⅛
800 do........... 69⅛	100 do.........b30 7⅛
1100 do.......b3. 69⅛	1200 Ohio & Miss...... 45⅛
100 do........... 69⅝	400 do............ 45⅛
600 do......b30. 69⅛	100 North-western..c. 71⅛
1000 do.......b3. 69⅛	400 do............ 71⅛
2300 do........... 69⅛	100 do............ 71⅛
100 do..........c. 69⅛	300 C., C. & I. C...... 36
400 do........... 69⅛	200 do..........c. 35⅛
100 do..........c. 69⅛	100 do............ 35⅛
100 do.........b3. 69⅛	100 Kansas & Texas.. 44⅛
200 do........... 69⅛	400 do............ 44⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 Texas 10s, '76... 86	200 U. S. Ex......b. c. 87
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 93	100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. bet. call.....b3. 97⅛
5,000 Erie 4th......... 94⅛	500 do............ 97⅛
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.. 98	600 do.........s3. 97⅛
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8s..115	200 do..........c. 97⅛
2,000 Mich. So. 2d..... 98⅛	100 do............ 97⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.105	200 do.........b3. 97⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 94	100 do..........c. 97⅛
4,000 M. S. S. F. Bds.102⅛	100 do.........s3. 97⅛
5,000 U. P. L. G. Bs.... 81⅛	200 do............ 97⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. Inc.. 86⅛	200 do............ 97⅛
2,000 L. S. Cons. Reg.101	50 do............ 97⅛
2,000 Del., L. & W. 2d. 99⅛	1000 do.........b30. 97⅛
11,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div..... 93	10000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs........ 97⅛
1,000 T. & W. Eq. Bs. 87	10000 do............ 97⅛
21,000 C.&R.I. & P. 7s.104⅛	30000 do..bet. call. 97⅛
2,000 Morris & Es. 2d.100⅛	500 Erie..bet. call..b3. 60
1,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st.106	100 do............ 60
2,000 St. L. & I.M. 1st. 99⅛	100 do............ 60
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv..........100	200 do............ 59⅞
	200 do.........b3. 60
	1000 do............ 60⅛
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div...... 91	500 do............ 59⅞
	100 Michigan Cen....119⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.108⅛	100 Un. Pac........b. c. 38⅛
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s..115	300 do............ 38⅛
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 91	100 do............ 38⅛
8,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 78	100 do.........b3. 38⅛
2,000 Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st.......... 95	500 do............ 38⅛
	200 do.........s3. 38⅛
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st.. 43⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts. Gtd. 91⅛
5,000 B., H. & E. G.. 64	30 do............ 91⅛
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 91⅛	500 C. & N. W...b. c. 71⅛
7 Am. Ex. Bank....114⅞	500 do............ 71⅛
10 Continental Bank. 95⅛	400 do.........b3. 71⅛
5 Bk of Commonw.. 82	100 do............ 71⅛
20 Bk of Commerce.120	100 do.........b3. 71⅛
800 W. Un. Tel.....b3. 75⅛	5 C. & N. W. Pf.... 94
200 do....b. c. c. 75⅝	200 do..bet. call. 93¾
100 do..........s3. 75⅛	100 C. & R. I. b. c. s60.109⅛
100 do............ 75⅛	500 do............c.110
900 do............ 75⅜	300 do..........s3.109⅞
100 do............ 75⅛	400 do..............109⅞
500 Pacific Mail....... 69⅝	600 do..............109¾
1000 do............ 69⅛	100 do............c.109¾
20 do............ 69	100 B., H. & E. b. c. s3. 7⅛
800 do....b. c. s3. 69⅛	100 do............ 7⅛
100 do.........b3. 69⅝	400 do............ 7⅛
500 do............ 69⅛	10 Morris & Essex.. 92⅜
100 do............ 69¾	5 C., C., Cin. & Ind. bet. call........ 94
500 do............ 69⅜	45 Rome & Watert..100
200 do............ 69⅛	100 Ohio & M.....b. c. 45⅛
100 do............ 69⅛	200 do............ 45⅜
200 do..........s3. 69	100 do............ 45⅛
100 do............ 69	100 do............ 45⅛
1000 do............ 69⅛	400 do............ 45
1000 do............ 69	100 do............ 45⅛
300 do.........b3. 69	100 do.........b3. 45⅛
100 do............ 69⅛	100 do............ 45⅛
200 Quicksilver Pref.. 49	100 do.........b3. 45⅛
100 Del. & Hud. Canal.121	100 do............ 45⅛
100 Cons. Coal of Md.. 44	800 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 35⅛
300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3............ 95¾	100 do............c. 35⅛
300 do............c. 95¾	100 do.........b3. 35⅛
100 do............c. 95⅝	700 do............ 35⅜
200 do............ 95⅝	300 do............ 35⅛
100 do............ 95⅛	200 do............ 35⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..117⅜	$1,500 U. S. 10-40 R.....110⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

400 Quicksilver......... 39	2400 Union Pacific..c. 38⅛
300 Pacific Mail....s3. 69⅛	2000 do............ 38⅛
200 do..........s3. 69	600 do.........b3. 38⅛
500 do............ 68⅞	200 do.........s3. 38⅛
200 do............ 68¾	100 do.........s3. 38
300 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 97⅛	200 Ohio & Miss........ 45⅛
1500 do............ 97⅜	60000 N. Y. C. & H. S. 97⅛
1500 do............ 97⅛	20000 do............ 97⅛
200 Lake Shore....... 95⅝	600 North-western.s3. 71⅛
200 Rock Island.......109¾	600 do.........b3. 71⅛
300 Erie Railway...... 59¾	100 do............ 71⅝
200 do..........s3. 59⅝	600 C., C. & I. C...b3. 35⅛
500 do............ 59⅛	900 do............ 35⅛
300 do............ 59¾	600 Kansas & Texas.. 43⅛
100 do..........s3. 59⅝	200 do............ 43⅛
100 do............ 59⅝	100 do............ 43
300 North-western Pf. 93¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Adams Express.... 97⅛	70000 N. Y. C. & H. C. b. c. 97⅛
10 United States Ex. 87	20000 do............ 97⅛
200 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 68⅝	400 Erie Railway.b. c. 59⅝
200 do............ 68¾	1200 do............ 59⅝
100 do.........b3. 68¾	100 L.S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 95⅛
200 do.........s3. 68⅝	400 do.........b3. 95⅝
1000 do............ 68⅝	500 L.S.&M.S.Sc.b.c. 92⅞
100 Quicksilver Pf.... 49	200 Union Pacific.b.c. 38⅛
100 do..bet. call. 49⅛	300 Panama..........115
100 do.........b3. 49½	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 71⅝
700 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 97⅛	500 Mo., Kan. & T.... 43⅛
300 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 35⅜	

SATURDAY, June 15—P. M.

Another very steady Bank return appears this Afternoon. The changes are slighter than usual, and the strength of Lawful Money and the general ease in the movement are much the same as on the previous report of last Saturday The Loans go up $1,651,100, and the Deposits increase $1,693,900. There is a slight gain of $316,400 on the Greenback average, and a small loss of $46,300 on the Gold Notes average.

Money was loaned to the Brokers today at 5@6 ₩ cent., and some of the speculative Stocks were carried over as cheap as 4 ₩ cent. per annum. Discounts at Bank and on the Street on approved Merchantable paper are 6@7 ₩ cent. We have heard of 3 months' loans on Stocks to leading houses at 5 ₩ cent., and 6 and 7 months' loans at 7 ₩ cent. by out-of-town moneyed institutions.

The Gold, Stock and Exchange markets are today free of speculative excitement. The Stock Exchange inclined to firmness on most of the New-York and Western Roads, after the sudden decline of Thursday, which seems to have attracted fresh buyers. The recovery is slow on Pacific Mail, but there was less pressure to sell. The Public Funds hold steady. The sales of Gold are 113¾@114 @113¾ ₩ cent. The rates of Exchange are 109⅝@109⅞ ₩ cent. on London, 60 days, and 110¼@110⅜ ₩ cent., sight. There was a feeling on the Street in the Afternoon that the Geneva Arbitration will go over by common consent, and without feeling on the part of either of the principals to the Treaty.

After the Second Board the following quotations on the general market were made at the close of the Exchange at 3 o'clock P. M.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	117½	117⅝
American Gold	113¾	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅜
Chicago & Rock Island	109⅞	110
North-west Common	71⅝	71⅝
Pacific Mail	69⅛	69¼
St. Paul Preferred	77½	77½
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53¾
Ohio and Mississippi	45¼	45⅜
Western Union Telegraph	75¼	75½
Erie	59¾	59
Union Pacific	38⅜	38⅜
Lake Shore	95⅝	95¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	35⅛	35¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	44¾	43⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, the Share list was steady, and on most of the Railroads inclined to firmness. Erie was exceptionally weak.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old....... 73⅛	Connecticut 6s........101⅛
Tennessee 6s, new.... 73	Alabama 8s............ 85
Virginia 6s, old........ 46	Arkansas 6s, Funded. 57⅛
Virginia 6s, reg., old.. 38	Ark. 7s. L. R. & Ft. S. iss. 53
Virginia 6s, Con. Bds. 56	Ark. 7s. M. O. & R. Riv. 41⅛
Virginia 6s, Def. Bds. 17	Texas 10s, '76.......... 85⅛
Georgia 6s............. 74	Ohio 6s, '81............105
Georgia 7s, new....... 88⅛	Ohio 6s, '86............107
North Carolina 6s, old. 32⅜	Kentucky 6s...........100
N. C. Funding act, '66. 25	Indiana 5s............. 99⅛
N. C., new............. 21¾	Michigan 6s '73....... 99
N. C. Special Tax..... 14⅝	Michigan 6s, '78....... 98
South Carolina 6s.... 52	Michigan 6s, '83....... 98
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 34	Michigan 7s, '78.......100
S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 31⅛	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan..105⅛
Missouri 6s............ 97	N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n, '72..100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is. 93⅞	N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n, '75 .104
Louisiana 8s, Levee.. 79	N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n, '77..104
California 7s..........110	N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n, '78..104

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96½	....
City 6s, new	100	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	128¾	129
Pennsylvania Central	59⅛	about.
Reading	123¼	123½
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	46	46¼
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28¼
Northern Central	39	about.
Lehigh Navigation	44⅝	44¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¾	97

The week's imports of Foreign Merchandise have been to the special value of $6,996,714.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 15.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of L. M. P. Ring; memoranda for counsel.

Matilda Sourbeck *vs.* George W. Chandler: report confirmed and judgment of nullity granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 15.

By Judge Curtis.

Henry Lindenmeyer et al. *vs.* Edwin J. Pinkerstein; motion granted without costs.

John Loanier *vs.* Central Park, East and North River Railroad Company; order granted.

William C. Alden *vs.* Wm. E. Callendar; motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 15.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Keenast *vs.* The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; motion granted, without costs.

Bangs *vs.* The Blue Ridge Railroad Company of South Carolina; order settled.

Schott *vs.* Wright; judgment ordered for plaintiff.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Nomination of Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh for United States Senator—His Speech of Acceptance.

As stated in our special telegrams yesterday, Hon. BAINBRIDGE WADLEIGH, of Milford, has been nominated by the Republican members of the New-Hampshire Legislature for United States Senator, to succeed Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON, whose term will expire in 1873. The nomination was made on the fifth ballot in the caucus on Thursday evening, the vote standing 150 for him to 58 for all others. The Boston *Journal's* correspondent says:

The result of the ballot was received with the wildest enthusiasm, the assembly cheering for a long time, and many throwing up their hats. As soon as Mr. WADLEIGH'S nomination was announced the doors were thrown open, and the crowd of outsiders, who had for hours been waiting the result, poured into the room. Mr. WADLEIGH, being one of the Representatives, was of course in the hall, and as he appeared on the stage in escort of the Committee, the cheering was deafening. It was some moments before order could be restored. In introducing the nominee the Chairman said: "I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. WADLEIGH. No danger of any Connecticuts now." [Laughter and applause.] Mr. WADLEIGH addressed the caucus as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: For this expression of your confidence in me, which was entirely unexpected to me, and at which I am as much astonished as any man could be, I give you my sincere thanks. Indeed, words cannot express the feelings of my heart. I have not labored for this nomination. I have not sought it. [Voices, "That's so;" applause.] I did not expect it, and, gentlemen, I confess my surprise that you should have selected me over those abler, more experienced friends of mine, against whom I have been a candidate for your nomination. It is too late for me tonight to make any speech if I had one ready, and with this expression of my thanks to you, gentlemen, and with the assurance that in all duties that shall devolve upon me I will endeavor to carry out the wishes of the Republican Party of New-Hampshire, and to do all that in me lies for the prosperity of this great country, and for those great principles which we believe in, I bid you good night.

The speaking was no sooner over than many of the Representatives crowded up to the platform to shake hands with the recipient of the caucus honors. On leaving the hall Mr. WADLEIGH was accompanied to the hotel by a large crowd of Senators, Representatives and others. Mr. WADLEIGH is a native of Sutton, N. H., and is in his forty-second year. He received a thorough academic education, afterward read law, and has been for some years a resident of Milford and a prominent lawyer of the Hillsborough County Bar. He has represented Milford in the Legislature seven or eight years, but aside from that has never been a candidate for any office. He is entirely free from all political rings and combinations of any kind, which in a great measure accounted for his popularity in the caucus. Soon after the March election he was urged to be a candidate for the Speakership of the House, but declined. He occupies a high rank in his profession, is a fine speaker, and possesses the requisite qualifications to make him an efficient, popular and valuable Senator.

After the caucus Mr. WADLEIGH received his friends for several hours at the Phenix Hotel. Among those who called to congratulate him were Hon. E. H. Rollins, Hon. Jacob Benton, Gen. Marston, Gen. Natt Head, Harry Bingham, the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, Congressman Parker, Hon. Francis R. Chase, Col. Geo. H. Pierce, Superintendent Todd, and many others.

Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS went to Boston this evening, and consequently was not here to congratulate the nominee. Mr. STEARNS came into the Senatorial field late, but the handsome vote given him shows that he has a strong hold upon the confidence of the Republican Party. Mr. ROLLINS was well supported, his many friends thought the great service that he has done the party entitled him to the nomination. His supporters worked nobly, and though disappointed, their affection for their tried and honored leader has suffered no diminution. The defeat of Mr. PATTERSON was not a personal matter. Many who voted against him were his warm friends, but they believed in the justness of the principle of rotation. Mr. PATTERSON has done great credit to himself, and high honor to the State and nation, as a Representative and Senator at Washington, and the people of New-Hampshire will ever hold him in grateful remembrance. The nomination of Mr. WADLEIGH augurs well for the Republican Party in New-Hampshire. It will bury still deeper old feuds, give the present harmony a surer foundation, develop greater activity, strengthen the weak and despondent, and bring to the organization new life and a longer lease of power. The action of the caucus this evening means a Republican victory next Fall, and a triumph in March that will bring back to the party its old majority and its former prestige.

The Salem Custom-House—Why the Collector Was Removed.

From the Boston Advertiser, June 14.

With reference to the removal of Mr. PALFRAY from the Collectorship at Salem, it seems right to make the following statement in justice to the Secretary of the Treasury and the President: By an act of March 2, 1867, it is provided that where the value of a seizure exceeds $500, duties on the goods seized shall be deducted before division of proceeds is made between the United States, the officers and the informers. The practical result is, not only to reduce the amount received by the Collector, &c., but in "case of seized liquors duties are so high and auction sales so low, that nothing remains for distribution." By circulars of May 1, 1867, collectors were directed to execute this law "faithfully and punctually." By circular of Oct. 23, 1869, it is stated that officers sometimes make separate seizures of goods liable for one forfeiture in order to increase their shares. Severe punishment is directed in such cases, even when the seizure is made at different times. In this case a seizure was made of goods valued at about $2,000. It was one seizure made at one time and one place, by one officer, serving one warrant and making one return. It was reported at the Salem Custom-house as four seizures each of less value than $500, so that the Government would lose and the informer and Collector would gain by the fraud. These facts were sustained in a case before the United States Court. And though we do not believe that Mr. PALFRAY was personally cognizant of the fraud, or would have consented to profit by it, the fact that the fraud could be committed while he was in charge of the office seemed a sufficient ground for his removal.

A Scene at the White House—Wished to Whip the President.

From the Washington Star, June 13.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, a tall, wild-looking man was noticed walking about the lower rooms of the Executive Mansion, and Officer KEARNEY, regarding him as a suspicious character, questioned him. He stated that his name was RICHARD F. JONES, from Prince George's County, Maryland and demanded to see the President. Being told that President GRANT was absent from the city, he demanded that he should be telegraphed for at once, as he (JONES) had whipped the world, and could not rest satisfied until he had whipped the President, who ought to be ousted and the Pope of Rome have his place. Officer KEARNEY took the world's champion into custody and started with him to police head-quarters. After proceeding quietly for some distance, the prisoner suddenly turned on the officer and attempted to break away, tearing his coat in the effort. Officers DUVALL and SHELTON came to the rescue, and the prisoner was taken to head-quarters and locked up.

The Rain-Fall in Maine—More Grumbling.

From the Bangor (Maine) Whig, June 13.

Prof. FERNALD, of the State Agricultural College, informs us that during the first eleven days of this month two and eighty-seven hundredths inches of rain fell; an extraordinary amount when we remember that the monthly average throughout the past two years has been only about three and one half inches, and that we have had no heavy storm this month, the rain falling in a succession of showers. During the whole of June, 1870, but two and seven-hundredths inches of rain fell, and in the corresponding month last year, only two and fifty-eight hundredths. Planting has been much delayed by the wet condition of the land, and those who were able to plant before this unusual rainy season commenced are fearful of the seed rotting in the ground.

Appointments at Yale.

The Townsend premiums were awarded to the following members of the Senior class: Robert E. Coe, John E. Hincks, Alexander R. Merriam, Frank R. Root, Charles J. H. Ropes, Henry M. Sanders. HINCKS and ROPES wrote upon "Gibbon's Secondary Cause for the Rapid Growth of the Christian Church;" COE, MERRIAM and SANDERS, upon "Sir Walter Raleigh," and ROOT upon "The Progress of English Poetry in the Treatment of External Nature." The speaking for the DeForest will occur Friday, June 28. The following Seniors have been appointed to speak at Commencement: Clendennin, Coe, C. C. Deming, Downing, Emerson, Kendall, Kendrick, Lines, Hincks, Hoppin, Holbrook, Merriam, Moore, Sanders, Schell, Ramsdell, Richards, Willcox.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 15—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. United States five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 91; 1865 old, 92; 1867, 91⅛ ex-dividend; ten-forties, 89⅛.

7½ P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, June 15.—United States five-twenty Bonds, 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of cotton from Bombay, since the last report to the 14th inst., have been 88,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 17d.@17¼d. per gallon.

LONDON, June 15.—RUSSIAN TALLOW, 56s. ₩ cwt. Evening—SPERM OIL, £93@£94 ₩ ton.

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING

REFRIGERATOR,

Patented Feb. 15, 1870. H. M. Diggins, Patentee. First-class premiums awarded for the Ice King at all the industrial exhibitions held throughout the West, South and South-west. Its advantages over others are numerous. It is a preserver, not a consumer, like others bearing the name of Refrigerator. 1st. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a few hours. 2d. I can produce a temperature of fifteen degrees in Midsummer. 3d. It will preserve its contents for any length of time. 4th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 5th. The Refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 6th. Combines the best water-cooler in the world. 7th. It can be made into all sizes for family use, hotels, restaurants, butchers, fish and game dealers, steam-boats, or any other place where a Refrigerator is required. 8th. I challenge the world to produce its equal. The celebrated Ice King Refrigerator is now on exhibition and in actual operation and for sale by the

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 1,184 BROADWAY,
under the Sturtevant House.
CALL AND SEE IT.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS.
SELLING OUT THE BALANCE OF SPRING STOCK,
FOR CASH.

50 pieces English Tapestry Brussels	$1 25
50 pieces Hartford Extra Superfine	1 25
25 pieces Hartford Three-ply	1 50
500 pieces White Matting	15
1,000 pieces Red Duck Matting	20
100 pieces Extra Fancy Matting	3

J. W. DIMICK,
Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st.

A. HYNARD,
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, &c.
BAGGAGE MOVED OR EXPRESSED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY OR COUNTRY.
OFFICES, 77 8TH-AV.. 302 WEST 14TH-ST.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR,
With water-cooler, is the best meat and ice preserver in the world. Send for book.
A. M. LESLEY, 224 WEST 23D-ST.
REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED.

FOR SALE—THIS WEEK, SOME LARGE Brussels carpets, nearly new; party breaking up housekeeping; No. 15 East 24th-st. Second-hand dealers need not apply.

COAL.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SCRANTON

COAL.

STOVE.......$5 50 | FURNACE.......$5 00
GRATE & EGG.. 5 00 | CHESTNUT....... 4 75
Per ton of 2,000 lbs., screened and delivered.
YARDS.—Nos. 204 and 206 East 32d-st.
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 East 41st-st.
OFFICES.—No. 54 1-2 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner 8th-av.
No. 77 8th-av., near 14th-st.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOS. 114 AND 116 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

THE FIRM OF ARTHUR GILLENDER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ARTHUR GILLENDER.
NAPOLEON B. KUKUCK.
JOSEPH L. R. WOOD.
JOHN ANDERSON & CO. will continue the business at the same place.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables.
Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th av., corner 28th-st., will sell for thirty days more American watches, French and American clocks, sterling silver and finest silver-plated ware, to reduce their extensive stock before altering and enlarging their stores and factory.

MEDICAL.

THE METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY kills the root of all disease. Buy the DOLLAR TEST SET at Hudnut's, *Herald* Building, or of druggists generally.
Inclose ten cents to the Metaphysical University, No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, or Branch Office, No. 412 Arch-st., Philadelphia, for Mrs. M. G. Brown's pamphlet of sixty-eight pages, worth mines of gold to the sufferer.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Broadway, Corner 19th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

French Silk Suits,
EMB'D CASHMERE HOUSE JACKETS,
LINEN SUITS,
White Lawn and Pique Suits,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department.
RICHLY EMBROIDERED ORGANDIE OVERDRESSES,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES,
PLAIN WHITE LAWN SUITS,
PIQUE AND CAMBRIC WRAPPERS,
EMBROIDERED PIQUE WALKING COATS FOR CHILDREN,
LAWN AND PIQUE SUITS FOR MISSES,
PARIS EMBROIDERED AND LACE TRIMMED UNDER-WEAR,
BATHING SUITS, FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS, HOOP-SKIRTS, PANNIERS, &c., &c.,
N. B.—BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX AND INFANTS' WARDROBES MADE TO ORDER.

Great Reduction in Prices
previous to taking our SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY in
Plain and Fancy Grenadines,
Gaze de Soies,
Gaze Chambrais,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Summer Silks,
Jaconets, Organdies,
&c., &c.
The above goods are all NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES, introduced this season.

Summer Under-Garments
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Ladies', Misses', Youths' and Men's
HOSIERY.
An unsurpassed assortment of all makes.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LINEN, MUSLIN AND TRAVELING SHIRTS. ALL STYLES COLLARS, CUFFS, CRAVATS, TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c.
N. B.—Goods to order at short notice.

Mourning Department.
1,000 Pieces 8-4 Extra Quality Black
Paris Grenadines,
At a Reduction of fully 30 Per Cent.
300 Ps. 5-8
Black Iron Grenadines.
These goods are all of the best make and finish, pure silk and wool, and are now offered at prices from 50 Cents Per Yard and Upward.
ALSO
Silk Grenadines in Plain, Silk and Satin Stripes and Brocades,
(In quality from medium to the richest manufactured,) together with a full line of
Lawns, Organdies, Cambrics, Ginghams, Prints, &c., &c., at Equally Low Prices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act "to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto. That the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June, 1872, to the 1st day of July, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The list above referred to includes the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1871.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—TO ALL parties interested, that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580 of laws of 1872 will meet at the St. James Hotel, Broadway, corner 26th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 17, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of examining into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, with the following-named persons, to wit:

2104.—Thos. G. Hicks—Paving, with stone blocks, Avenue C, Houston to 18th-st.

John Bryan—Claim for contract awarded for paving, with Stow foundation pavement, the following streets, viz.:

White-st., Broadway to West Broadway; 15th-st., 4th-av. to East River; 26th, 27th and 28th sts., 6th-av. to Hudson River; 30th-st., 5th-av. to Hudson River; 40th-st., Madison-av. to Hudson River.

William Baird—Claim for contract awarded for paving 11th-st. with stone blocks, from 4th-av. to Avenue A.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
D. R. JAQUES,
Commissioners.

C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for stands in the Manhattan Market, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be leased for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation. Plans of the building and stands, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE appointed by a resolution of the Senate of the State of New-York, passed April 18, 1872, to examine into the affairs of the Department of Buildings of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they will meet on the 24th of June, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear and investigate any charges or complaints which may be preferred against the said Department or any officers or attachés thereof. The charges and complaints in writing, with the name and address of the party making them, may be filed with the Clerk of the Committee, Chas. H. Kitchel, No. 115 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8, 9 and 10.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,
AUG. WEISMANN,
Committee.
CHAS. H. KITCHEL, Clerk.

HELP WANTED.

BLASTERS WANTED.

As traveling agents, to introduce Dynamite, or Giant Powder; must be active and intelligent, of good address, and thoroughly posted in blasting; those acquainted with the use of our powder preferred. Inquire at the office of the Atlantic Giant Powder Company, No. 152 Chambers-st., second floor.

FEMALES AND MALES OF GOOD address wanted, to sell a porcelain refrigerator; great wages can be made. Call at No. 28 Cliff-st., second floor. Address B. M. S., No. 28 Cliff-st.

WAITRESS — WANTED, FULLY COMPETENT for the place, to go into the country for the Summer; must have unqualified City references. Apply, between 10½ and 11½ A. M., Monday, at No. 145 Madison-av.

WANTED—IN AN IRON ESTABLISHMENT, a youth of good education, sixteen or seventeen years of age, who can board with his parents. Address, with reference, W., Box No. 2,059.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. LISTER, ASTROLOGER. HAS just arrived in the City from Boston, where he was located twenty-six years, and can be consulted upon all affairs of life at his residence, No. 74 Lexington-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. For terms call or send for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN ICE-CREAM SALOON doing a business of nearly $1,000 per week; can be doubled; owner's ill health cause for selling. Apply at No. 342 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, evening.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GARSET & FARRES.—BEST work in dentistry, warranted; all diseases of mouth cured. No. 54 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!
Great reduction of prices in our entire stock of Spring & Summer Goods, Commencing Monday, June 17.
LORD & TAYLOR

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL MAKE ON
MONDAY, JUNE 17,
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES
of their
IMMENSE STOCK
of
DRESS GOODS,
COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE
SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES,
IN THE LATEST DESIGNS.
ALSO, OTHER STYLES OF SHAWLS FOR THE
CARRIAGE,
PROMENADE AND
SEA-SIDE WEAR,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 17,
IN THEIR
LADIES'
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
DRESSES,
UNDER-CLOTHING,
STRAW HATS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR COUNTRY AND SEA-SIDE
WEAR.

AT WILSON & GREIG'S,
No. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH ST.,
SEMI-ANNUAL CLOSING SALE
in all their departments.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN ALL KINDS OF COSTUMES, BLOUSES,
JACKETS, &C.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
STRIPED GRENADINE, TASSO CLOTH and other Elegant WASHING MATERIALS for Costumes, a great many of which are exclusive, and not to be found elsewhere.
MOURNING GOODS of all kinds.
LADIES and CHILDRENS FURNISHING GOODS; imported and of our own manufacture.
Also, beautiful and entirely new designs, in INFANTS PIQUE CLOAKS AND WALKING COATS, just received from Paris.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
PARASOLS AND TIES,
All of which will be sold
UNDER MERKET VALUE.
WILSON & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th st.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
NO. 900 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 20TH-ST.
BARGAINS
in
SUMMER CLOAKS,
Costumes, Dresses, &c., Polonaises, Cashmere Jackets and Talmas, Carriage, Sea-side and Evening Wraps.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND JACKETS,
Real Baltiste Polonaise, French Lawn, Linen and Pique suits.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.
French Waists and Morning Wrappers.
INFANT'S HATS, CAPS, BONNETS AND DRESSES.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND BOUDIERS, KID GLOVES.
Also, the best French Corsets.
All at low prices, to make room for Fall importations.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will make large additions to all their
POPULAR STOCKS
of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
Linens, Sheetings, Blankets, Flannels, Towellings, &c.
Hosiery.
ALEXANDRE'S Celebrated KID GLOVES.
Embroideries, Laces.
LADIES,' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDER-GARMENTS and BATHING SUITS.
Carpets,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
At prices lower than ever, prior to taking their semi-annual inventory.
Strangers are respectfully invited to examine.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!
Great reduction of prices in our entire stock of Spring & Summer Goods, Commencing Monday, June 17.
LORD & TAYLOR

B. ALTMAN & CO
Nos. 331 and 333 Sixth-av.,
ON
Monday, June 17.,
Will offer unqualified bargains in
BLACK and COLORED SILKS,
Comprising
GROS GRAIN, TAFFETA, LUSTERINE,
JAPANESE, FANCY STRIPES, BONNET SILKS, &c.
SASH and BONNET RIBBONS in endless variety at an important low scale of prices.

LACES.
Guipure, Real and Imitation Valenciennes.
WHITE and COLORED CLUNY, YAK and SPANISH TRIMMING LACES, &c., at an immence reduction.

PARASOLS.
We are now closing out balance of our celebrated stock of PARASOLS for LADIES and CHILDREN at prices lower than hitherto quoted.

DRESS GOODS.
Black Iron Grenadines.........45c. to 75c.
FOULARD PONGEES, in stripes and plaids, formerly.........85c., at 58c.
VICTORIA STRIPED POPLINS, reduced to....45c.
Also,
Japanese Stripes, Plain Pongee Poplin, Marietta Cloth, &c., at equally low prices. SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.
We are now offering the balance of our Summer WALKING and TRAVELING SUITS at unparalleled prices, comprising fine WHITE LAWN, LINEN, BABBIST, STRIPED CAMBRIC and SEERSUCKER, and every style and variety introduced this season, embracing over 1,000 in number.
DESCRIPTIVE LIST, with prices, sent on application.
Fine COLORED LAWN SUITS, complete..$7 00
Fine WHITE LAWN SUITS, with POLONAISE and CAPE, trimmed with CLUNY LACE.........11 85
Fine WHITE LAWN SUITS, trimmed in the neatest and most attractive manner with HAMBURG EDGING, PUFFING, &c.; also a large assortment of MORNING ROBES, LAWN and LINEN POLONAISES and DUSTERS, expressly for traveling wear.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING.
The immense attractions in this Department are still undiminished, and its extensive patronage has induced us to introduce new and handsome styles and designs, which will be put into stock on Monday, June 17, at even lower prices than usual.
Ladies' fine NIGHT-ROBES, full size, with yoke tucked back and front, $1 42.
Ladies' NIGHT-ROBES, trimmed with five rows of fine Hamburg inserting and cluster tucks, needle-work edging, $3 30.
Ladies' fine CHEMISES, tucked ruffle and tape trimming, finished in best manner on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, 95c.
CORSETS, BUSTLES, PANIERS, &c., of all the popular manufactures.
LINEN PILLOW and SHEET SHAMS. Bargains.

TO TRAVELERS.
We particularly call the attention of the above to the combined attractions in our Departments of articles indispensable in journeying:
CANVAS SATCHELS, $2 50 and $3.
MOROCCO SATCHELS, $3 50 and $4.
FINE CANVAS TRAVELING BAGS and VALISES, $4 to $5.
Real RUSSIA BAGS, $5 to $12.
The new EXTENSION BAG, $4 50 to $6.
SHAWL, CLOAK, and SHOULDER STRAPS, Combs, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumeries, &c. in extensive variety, at wonderfully attractive prices.

JEWELRY.
Beautiful assortment of French Gilt, Shell, Whitby Jet and other Jewelry of the latest styles and designs. The variety, excellence and economical prices in this Department are worthy special attention.

FANS.
Splendid stock of Silk, Ivory, Pearl, Paris and Vienna Fans of most elegant designs, just received, which will be offered at a great reduction from our usual prices.

B. ALTMAN & CO.
6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.

AT
EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS SOON TO BE BEGUN.
PREMISES TO BE ENTIRELY REBUILT AND GREATLY ENLARGED.
We now offer our entire stock at greatly reduced prices, so as to sell off as much as possible before beginning alterations.
All the latest styles of FINE STRAW, LEGHORN and FANCY BRAID HATS, at unheard-of low prices.
Children's fine Leghorn Hats $1, formerly sold at $2.
Misses' extra fine Leghorn Hats reduced to $1 50, $1 63 and $1 75.
Ladies' Leghorn Hats at $1 75, worth $2 75.
Misses' brown School Hats at 25c., reduced from 50c.
All our Boys' Trimmed Hats reduced to 35c.
Together with an immense assortment of fine Hats for misses, children and infants, at less than cost of manufacture.
ELEGANTLY TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
greatly reduced in price.
Bargains in
SILKS, REPS, SATINS, TURQUOISE, LACES, &c.
Just received, fifty pieces of All-silk Brussels Nets, from 85c. upward.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
In all the finest styles, cheap.
EVERYTHING REDUCED IN PRICE.
Immense bargains in our
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENT AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.
Entire stock to be sold off if possible.
Ladies' Suits at $3 50; reduced from $5.
Under-garments reduced to cost.
Ladies' fine Muslin Chemises, tucked front, reduced to 6oc.
Ladies' fine Muslin Chemises, tucked back and front, reduced to 73c.
Ladies' White Cambric Waists, reduced to 70c.; worth $1 25.
Ladies' White Cambric Waists, reduced to $1 90; worth $2 75.
and everything else in proportion.
HOSIERY,
at less than ever before offered.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,
reduced to cost.
CALL AND EXAMINE. NO ONE URGED TO BUY.
Everything reduced to prepare for alterations.
REAL GUIPURE LACES,
SILKS, GIMPS, BUTTONS, &C.
at less than at any other store in the City.
Best Quality Real Guipure Lace, full two inches wide at from 60c. to 65c., worth 85c.
Elegant Patterns Guipure Laces, 2½ inches wide, at from 75c. to 85c., worth fully $1.
Elegant Patterns, full three inches wide, at from $1 to $1 14, worth fully $1 50.
Elegant Patterns, full four inches wide, $1 22 to $1 25, worth fully $1 75.
Samples sent free by mail on application.
Orders by mail faithfully attended to at
EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.
N. B.—Call early in the week and early in the day to avoid the crowd.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY
SACRIFICE
OF IRON GRENADINES.
THE BEST MAKES IMPORTED.
Warranted Pure Silk and Wool.
1 Line 50 cents, former price 80 cents.
1 Line 60 cents, former price $1.
1 Line 70 cents, former price $1 10.
Pure Silk and Wool, 2 Yards Wide.
1 Line $1 25, former price $2 25.
1 Line $1 50, former price $3.
1 Line $1 75, former price $3 50.
The above prices show the actual reductions made by us within one month.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!
Great reduction of prices in our entire stock of Spring & Summer Goods, Commencing Monday, June 17.
LORD & TAYLOR

STERN BROS.,
367 SIXTH-AVENUE, 367
Between
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STS.
GREAT BARGAINS
THIS WEEK.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
MARKED DOWN.
WILL OFFER MONDAY
10 pcs. 26-inch Black Lustine Silk, at 90c., worth $1 10.
Splendid full-width Black Taffeta Silks, for lining Grenadine Dresses, at 94c., $1 08, $1 23, $1 45.
We continue to offer
most extraordinary bargains in
Real Guipure and Thread Laces,
French and Spanish Blonde Laces,
Brussels and Figured Nets
in endless variety.
Two entire cases of
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
greatly below the cost of importation.
These are the cheapest we have offered this season.

PARASOLS
AND
SUN-UMBRELLAS.
We have marked down our entire stock to prime cost, in order to close them out before the end of the season, as we desire to carry none over.
Examine our assortment, and observe our prices before purchasing.

SUITS. Ladies' Suits. SUITS.
We are constantly receiving new and desirable styles, which with our usually large stock on hand, enables us to offer better inducements as regards
STYLES, VARIETY AND LOW PRICES
Than any other establishment.
SPLENDID SUITS AT $2 75, $4, $5 25, $6 50, upward.
Choice assortment of
WHITE LAWN SUITS,
Trimmed with
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTION,
PUFFING AND TUCKINGS.
LAWN, PERCALE AND CALICO WRAPPERS,
From $1 45 upward.
IN OUR
Under-wear Department
WE WILL OFFER, MONDAY MORNING,
Special Bargains in
NIGHT-GOWNS,
CHEMISES,
DRAWERS,
CORSET-COVERS,
DRESSING SACQUES,
WALKING SKIRTS,
TRAIN-SKIRTS,
&c., &c., &c.
An inspection of this department is earnestly solicited this week, as we desire to close out some very desirable lines of goods before the end of the season. We have reduced our prices fully 15 per cent. in order to make this a really clearing sale.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
HANDKERCHIEFS.
90 dozen Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $1 62 dozen; usual price, $2 25.
75 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $2 25 dozen; worth $3.
125 dozen extra fine at $2 50 and $3 50 a dozen.
Having purchased an entire case at a great job, we are offering them fully 20 per cent. less than they can be imported for.
SPLENDID LINE OF PORTEMONNAIES,
Real Russia Leather Books, at 80c. and 90c.
Canvas and Russia Leather Books, at 33c.
Choice stock of
FANS.
Elegant Vienna Fans, at 21c., 28c., 31c., 40c. and 44c.
Gilt Stick, Russia Leather and other styles equally as cheap.
Especial attention is called to our
SPLENDID LINE OF MADE-UP
Real and Imitation Lace Goods,
Sleeves, Collars, Chemisettes,
Fichus, Capes, Ruffles and Bows.
Fine Lace Collars at 15c., 23c., 25c., 42c.
Making up all our Lace Goods, we are enabled to sell them greatly less than other stores.
STERN BROTHERS,
367 SIXTH AVENUE. 367

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will make, on MONDAY, June 17,
a MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of
FINE LAWN DRESSES at $2 25
and $3 50 each upward.
PURE LINEN DITTO, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED,
$6 each upward.
The balance of their PARIS and BERLIN made
POPLIN and MOHAIR DRESSES,
stylishly trimmed, at $15 each,
and, in order to close, a part reduced to $12,
Greatly below the cost of the material.
Paris-made BLACK SILK DRESSES,
with trains, only $60 and $70.
Large invoice
NINE-TUCK SKIRTS, ONLY 75c.
Extra quality of
EMBROIDERED and UNIVERSAL DITTO, ONLY $1.
Strangers visiting the City will find the
LATEST PARIS and EUROPEAN
NOVELTIES
in ready-made PROMENADE and EVENING DRESSES.
UNDER-WEAR.
Paris-made HATS and BONNETS, by VIVOT and others.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S - HAIR SHAWLS.
Elegant Lace Capes, Sacques and Collars.
Embroidered Organdie Robes,
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,
CHILDREN'S OUTFITS,
which they are respectfully requested to examine.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker solicits engagements by the day; excellent reference from present patrons. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 11 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RELIABLE AND refined middle-aged American lady, as housekeeper or companion to an invalid; no objection to travel; best reference given. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman, who understands it thoroughly; not afraid of work; satisfactory references given. Address C. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a single man; understands graperies thoroughly; green-house, flowers, vegetables; six years' reference. Address H., Box 199 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as shipping-clerk or collector in some wholesale house. Address F. V., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, in great varieties; cheapest in City. Designs on application.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 230) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

83 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile--and Ninety-six per cent of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.

$150.000.—BONDS OF THE

COUNTY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with eight per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES H. MASSON, Agent,

At Ninth National Bank, New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

BANKERS. NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

REGISTERED BONDS OF LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS; value of property over $20,000,000.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF LA GRANGE, LEWIS COUNTY, MO., issued for municipal purposes.

BONDS OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW-LONDON, WIS., having but eight, ten and twelve years to run.

All payable in New-York City. For sale at prices that will pay from twelve to fifteen per cent. on the investment.

MUNICIPAL BONDS of the highest grade always on hand. Call or send for descriptive circulars.

THOS. P. ELLIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST. }
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872. }

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS, COUPons or stock of the State of South Carolina are hereby informed that this Company will receive bonds for registration by June 22, according to the act of the General Assembly relating to the bonds of South Carolina, approved the 12th day of March, 1872, the tenth section of said act being as follows:

SEC. 10. The Commercial Warehouse Company, in the City of New-York, and the Carolina National Bank, in the City of Columbia, S. C., are hereby declared to be authorized places for the registration of the bonds, coupons or stock of the State of South Carolina, and they are authorized, on the passage of this act, to immediately advertise in one or two of the principal papers in the Cities of New-York, Columbia and Charleston, to the holders of all the bonds, coupons or stock of the State of South Carolina, the necessity of registering their bonds, coupons or stocks at one of the above authorized places of registry. In the registration of said bonds, coupons or stocks, the number and denomination of each Bond, Coupon, or Certificate of Stock, the date under which it was issued, and the name of the person, association, corporation, or firm presenting the same shall be recorded, and the time and place of registration shall be endorsed upon said Bonds, Coupons, or Stocks, so that the same Bonds, Coupons, or Stocks may not be presented at more than one place of registration. It shall be the duty of said Commercial Warehouse Company, in the City of New-York, and the Carolina National Bank, in the City of Columbia, S. C., to publish in the Cities of New-York, Charleston, and Columbia, quarterly statements of the whole amount of Bonds, Coupons, or Stocks registered by them, the number, denomination, and the act under which they have been issued. The State Treasurer and the Financial Agent of the State, in the City of New-York, shall not pay interest on said Bonds or Stocks until they have been registered according to the requirements of this act.

WM. D. BOWERMAN, President.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. }
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 3 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16.

By order,
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.
SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and Interest Coupons promptly paid semi-annually in New-York.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.,

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Prime Investment Securities a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

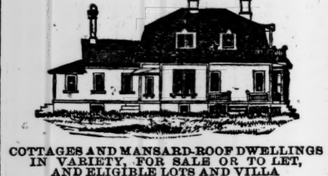
Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

LONG ISLAND,

is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues, and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees, and macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.



COTTAGES AND MANSARD-ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, FOR SALE OR TO LET, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful, and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent, and cheap; time to the ferry at south Seventh-street, thirty minutes; fare, 15 cents; yearly commutation, $48.

Take trains from Roosevelt or Grand street Ferries at 8 or 10 A. M. Property at this point, purchased at present rates, will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station; or R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

$5.000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar, with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantels in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSfield, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—A Columbia Heights and Furman-street, Brooklyn.—Very desirable dwelling, No. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and Mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $20,000; will be sold separately, if desired.

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $18,000.

Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, 58 Wall and 59 Pine-sts.

A DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIdence, combining unusual attractions, facilities and advantages, for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Forty-five minutes' walk from the station. Handsome improvements on every side. This sale will be absolute and peremptory, it being to close out the remaining lots.

Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale.

For maps and free tickets apply to GEORGE B. SAWYER, Cashier United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway, New-York; Dr. R. A. TERHUNE, Passaic, N. J., Executors, or to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st. New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1872,
on the premises, at 2½ o'clock,

200 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

IN THE

TOWN OF GREENVILLE, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Thirty minutes from City Hall or Wall-st.

This property comprises some of the most desirable real estate ever offered in Hudson County; the location is delightful, on high ground, with an extended view of the City and Bay of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, &c.

The station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is on this property. There are twenty-six daily trains each way between New-York and Greenville; the time, from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, to Greenville Station, is twenty minutes, and the fare (by excursion tickets) TEN CENTS.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash, two-thirds to remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent.

Further information may be obtained at the Post-office Building, Greenville, of LEWIS E. Wood, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of M. Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON WEST 143D-ST., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD, AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of the heirs of Samuel Dunshee, deceased:

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—The two desirable lots on the north side of 143d-st., 75 feet west of Grand Boulevard, each 25x99.11 feet. These lots are even with the grade and free from rock. 143d-st. is opened and sewered; Croton and gas pipes are laid.

Warranty deed given.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1872. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (less Government tax) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company on and after June 27, 1872, to the preferred stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 15th day of June, 1872. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, June 15, 1872, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, June 29, 1872, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
OFFICE, No. 58 WALL-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1872. }

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, falling due the 1st day of July next, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, and the coupons then due will be paid as usual at the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, No. 58 Wall-st.

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

A Dividend of Twenty-five Per Cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Eighth National Bank at the office of the Receiver, No. 3 Merchants'-ex., in the City of New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1872.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' }
NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872. }

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the first proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., }
No. 54 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable JULY 5.

Transfer books will be closed 24th inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened July 5, at 10 A. M.

C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,

NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 18, at 12:30, on the Premises.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

Being the Estate of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased,

AT PASSAIC, N. J.,

Forty-eight minutes from New-York by the Erie Railway. In the immediate vicinity of Station and in the midst of fine improvements.

SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Luncheon and Special Train at 11¼. For Maps and Tickets apply to GEO. B. SANFORD, Executor, No. 82 Broadway, and to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.

FREE EXCURSION TO

PATERSON, N. J.

500 VILLA PLOTS,

50 BY 150 EACH, EQUAL TO THREE CITY LOTS.

The Best Building Sites in Paterson.

THE NEW-JERSEY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT BUILDING COMPANY WILL OFFER,

MONDAY, JUNE 17,

500 Villa Sites in the City of Paterson, N. J., surrounded by improvements, and lying between depots of the Erie and Midland Railroads.

High and healthy, and commanding charming views of mountain scenery.

The Paterson and Passaic Horse Railroad is running through the centre of the grounds. Streets graded according to city map and surveys, sewers laid, and connections can be made by any one wishing to build.

BUILDINGS ARE NOW BEING ERECTED.

Terms of sale will be as follows: 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage, 10 per cent. to be paid cash, and the balance by monthly installments of 5 per cent.

LUNCHEON ON THE GROUND.

Special train will leave Jersey City at 11 A. M. Take ferry foot of Chambers-st. at 10¾ A. M., or ferry foot of West 23d-st. at 10¼ A. M.

For free passes and circulars apply to
MORRIS RENO, Manager, No. 23 Dey-st.
Or to P. C. ECKHARDT, No. 619 9th-av.
Or to H. R. COHEN, No. 734 5th-st.

In case the weather should be unfavorable on Monday, the excursion will take place on Tuesday, June 18.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE
OF
CHOICE VILLA PLOTS,

KNOWN AS THE STINE PROPERTY, AT

PLAINFIELD,
New-Jersey,

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1872,

At 12 M., On the Premises.

These lots are well situated on Mountain, Rockview and other avenues, at the west end of Plainfield, near the new Evona Station, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and within a short time will greatly improve in value, as the town is rapidly growing and will soon cover this property. Splendid view of the mountains.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 10½ on day of sale. For maps and railroad tickets apply to the auctioneers, No 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey real estate. No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
100 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS
AT
PASSAIC, N. J.,

(Forty-eight minutes from New-York by the Erie Railway,)

Being the balance of the estate of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased, late Treasurer of the United States Express Company.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18,

at 12½ P. M., on the premises.

The property is located in a very attractive portion of the village, and three minutes' walk from the station. Handsome improvements on every side. This sale will be absolute and peremptory, it being to close out the remaining lots.

Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale.

For maps and free tickets apply to GEORGE B. SAWYER, Cashier United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway, New-York; Dr. R. A. TERHUNE, Passaic, N. J., Executors, or to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st. New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

GREAT CONTINUATION SALE,

By order of Griffith & Prentiss, at North Elizabeth, New-Jersey,

WEDNESDAY,

JUNE 19, 1872.

These lots adjoin the station and North Park and are in the midst of fine improvements.

Luncheon will be served in the Park; splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band; special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 11:20 A. M.

For maps and passes apply to the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., or to GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, No. 40 Wall-st.

If stormy the sale will take place on Friday, the 21st inst., at same hour.

VILLAGE LOTS AT AUCTION.

PAYMENTS BUT FIVE DOLLARS MONTHLY

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer,
BY
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF THE

STANBERRY PROPERTY
AT
Scotch Plains, N. J.,

Near Fanwood Station, one hour from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Monday, June 17, 1872,

IMMEDIATELY IN THE VILLAGE.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES ADJOINING.

Plank-walk to station in front of each lot.

This sale offers an unusual opportunity for buying desirable lots in a growing village, at terms of rare liberality. Lovely mountain scenery.

There will also be offered a well-located cottage on Mountain-av., containing nine rooms, with six lots, fenced and improved.

Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, and luncheon before the sale.

Special train from foot of Liberty-st. at 10½ A. M.

For maps and railroad passes, apply to COUDERT BROS., Attorneys, No. 49 Wall-st., R. O. GLOVER, No. 212 Broadway, and to

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE.

Lands for the million, come and buy, ye men of brain and brawn.

The cheapest, nicest lots e'er seen, adjoining Tailford Lawn.

Let those buy now a cozy home, who never bought before,

And all who want to speculate, be wise, and buy the more.

200 CHARMING BUILDING SITES
In the lovely village of
JAMAICA, L. I.,

AT AUCTION, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, on MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.

This elegant property, adjoining Tailfourd Lawn, must be sold at whatever it will bring.

A PEREMPTORY CLOSING-OUT SALE!!

A monstrous banquet, Grafulla's Band and Harrison, the great singer, will entertain you, while you buy the finest lots in Jamaica for what you choose to bid.

For free excursion tickets, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BRILLIANT AUCTION TRIUMPH!!

The select portions of
Three splendid Estates,
Elegant Water Fronts,
147 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS AND TWO HANDSOME DWELLINGS,
In the popular, central and beautiful Village of
WHITESTONE, L. I.,

At Auction, at 12½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, on SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872,

By peremptory order, for absolute sale, by
JOHN D. LOCKE, Esq.,
under the direction of Geo. W. Van Siclen, Attorney.

COME EVERYBODY, GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND.

THE INIMITABLE HARRISON, A COLOSSAL COLLATION AND
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,
Will aid to make the day agreeable.

Sale absolute! No limit! No reserve! No by-bidding! Terms easy! Title perfect! 70 per cent on Mortgage for three years.

Take ferry at James-slip or Thirty-fourth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. sharp.

For free excursion tickets, maps, &c., apply to Geo. W. Van Siclen, Attorney, No. 133 Nassau-street, or Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st. N., Y.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE XIIITH WARD OF JERSEY CITY, comprising
835 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AND EIGHTEEN MODERN DWELLINGS IN
MARION, N. J.,

at auction, at 12½ P. M., on the premises, on THURSDAY, June 20, 1872, by peremptory order of the MARION BUILDING COMPANY.

Last opportunity you will have to purchase first-class suburban property at present low prices.

Free excursion. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band! Elegant collation at St. James' Hotel, and Harrison's vocal eccentricities.

Title perfect. Sale absolute. Terms easy.

Special train at 11:20 A. M.

For free excursion tickets, maps, &c., apply to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane, or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

MARBLE HOUSE, NO. 33 SECOND-PLACE, Brooklyn, at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, W. G. Brown, Attorney.—James Cole's Son sell TUESDAY, June 18, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 309 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the splendid marble-front house No. 33 Second-place, third house west from Clinton-st., 50 feet deep, besides piazza, eighteen rooms, marble mantels, and the modern improvements, highly ornamental front, &c. Terms, two-thirds, not to exceed $12,000, may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS only, at Orange, N. J., on Harrison-st., within three minutes' walk of Brick Church Station, a well-furnished cottage, containing nine rooms, a fine piano, gas, water; garden, with fruit and vegetables; possession immediately. Address D. N. A., Box No. 2,790 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT ORANGE, N. J.—Good location; splendid view of Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park; house and furniture all new and in complete order; house contains eleven rooms, furnace, range, &c.; immediate possession; terms moderate. Address W. E. B., Post-office Box No. 2,190 New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE HOUSE, furnished, to let in Harlem; best location between Madison and 5th avs.; a delightful place for the Summer months. Address D. H. A., Box 3,170 Post Office.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED house to let, pleasantly located near depot; well shaded and all modern improvements. Call or address M., No. 379 Pearl-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A beautiful place near Englewood, furnished; every modern improvement. Apply Box No. 83 Englewood Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, No. 346 West 34th-st.; twenty rooms, seventeen closets; all improvements; newly painted; superior location. Apply to **ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.**

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, IN GOOD ORder; bath-room, gas, &c.; rent moderate to a small, nice family. See OWNER, 508 West 34th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

"THE NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT," FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Has been used by the leading breeders in England and Scotland for ten years, with great success. The largest contractors and owners of horses in the principal cities of Europe, feed with it as the BEST AND CHEAPEST CATTLE FOOD IN THE WORLD.

Apply to the SOLE CONSIGNEES in the United States, at the office of the

NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD COMPANY,
EVERETT HOUSE, 4th-av., New-York.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED for every large city in the United States.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

C. B. SMITH & CO.,

Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.

NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, within their stable, No. 112 East 13th-st., by order of Charles E. Coster, assignee in bankruptcy of Wm. B. Borrows, a brown four-year-old colt sired by *Mambrino Pilot*, dam a very fast Rysdick Hambletonian mare.

CHILDREN'S PONY ESTABLISH-MENT FOR SALE—Pony six years old, eleven hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be rode or drove by a child six years of age; also, patent turn-under phaeton; cannot upset; with harness, all in first-class order. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LIVERY-STABLE STOCK TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP.—The entire contents of the Park-avenue Livery-stable, consisting of barouches, phaetons, landaus, clarences, sleighs, horses, harness and robes, on TUESDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 451 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY HORSE, JET black, ten years old; has been with present owner six years; is warranted safe and kind for the most timid lady or child to ride or drive; will stand by the steam-cars; will sell cheap to a private party. Apply at first stable west of 3d-av., in 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BLACK HORSES, sixteen hands high, six years old, extra stylish, full tails and manes; cost the present owner $2,000; must be sold; owner is going to Europe on 13th inst. Apply at stable No. 250 East 40th-st.

A PAIR OF HANDSOME WELL-TRAINed ponies, with double harness and basket phaeton, complete, suitable for the use of children, for sale. Apply to C. & W., No. 835 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LIGHT TWO-horse park phaeton, nearly new. Can be seen at No. 85 Park-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAMILIES leaving their homes for the Summer can procure STORAGE for Silver Plate, Shawls, Laces, &c., at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO., corner 3d-av. & 7th-st., opp. Cooper Institute.

BELMONT HALL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Now open. Fronts the bay. Thirty minutes from Dey-st.; near landing; fine bathing. Most comfortable, convenient and reasonable house near the City.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island.
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Those afflicted with the hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take South-side Railroad of Long Island from Hunter's Point, at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; South 8th-st., Williamsburg, ten minutes later. Through tickets and baggage checked to hotel by way of Babylon. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN,
Foot of Otsego Lake,
New-York.
Fourth season opens June 1, 1872.

Application for rooms may be made until June 1 to W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel.

After that date to
COLEMAN & MAXWELL,
Proprietors.

FENWICK HALL,
New-Saybrook, Conn.

This new and elegant hotel will be open for guests June 25; is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, possessing all the comforts of the best City hotels; is reached by Shore Line Railroad from New-York, or New-York and Hartford steam-boats. Reference, C. C. Waite, Brevoort House, 5th-av.

D. A. ROOD, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,

Accommodates 100 guests; open until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air; no bar; coach at Stroudsburg Depot. For circulars and particulars address

J. F. FOULKE,
STROUDSBURG, PENN.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.
F. H. ORVIS.

The 8 A. M. train, connecting with Albany and Troy steamers, arrives at Manchester at 10¼ A. M. The 5 P. M. train from Troy reaches Manchester at 7¾ P. M. The 10:40 A. M. Harlem train, from New-York, arrives at Manchester at 7¾ P. M.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.

A delightful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VERMONT.

Franklin House and cottages open June 1. Terms moderate. Address proprietors. Montreal express train from Grand Central Depot through in twelve hours, without change.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel. **J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.**

AT LAURELTON, LONG ISLAND.—A first-class board and rooms may be obtained at Mrs. Barney's. Steamer *D. R. Martin* leaves Pier No. 37 East River, at 4 P. M., and 33d-st. at 4¼; stops at dock on the premises; bathing, boating, fishing, stabling, &c. References: DR. JAMES R. WOOD, No. 80 Irving-place, and MR. CHARLES H. WILLIS, No. 168 Broadway.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson; NO DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address particulars address H. BAKER, Lock Box No. 3, Sing Sing, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN—Healthy location; New-Jersey; near the sea; terms moderate; instruction if desired. Apply to Mrs. CAMPBELL, No. 102 East 32d-st.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—GENtlemen and families can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms; terms moderate. Address M. J., Post-office, Elizabeth.

BOARDERS WANTED.—LARGE, AIRY rooms, healthy climate, fine scenery; two and a half hours from New-York. Address G. B. B., Lock-box No. 47, Danbury, Conn.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address

W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J. Enlarged this year (1872) to double its former size, will open June 25.

JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries. Parties want ng board invited to correspond, with WM. LANFARE.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson. Grounds ample, well-shaded, extending to the river. Apply to Mrs. M. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster county, or J. ANGEVINE, Bank of Republic, No. 2 Wall-st.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON. At Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, N. H.

THE SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ROCKAWAY Beach, is now open for the season. Still and surf bathing, boating, sailing and best of fishing. For rooms apply at No. 78 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

A. D. FALLING.

LARCHMONT MANOR HOUSE, MAMaroneck, is now open for the reception of guests; a horse-car will run from station on or before July 1; boating, bathing and fishing. MRS. R. PALMER.

BELMONT HALL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open; fronts the bay; fine bathing; thirty minutes, by boat, every hour from Dey-st., near landing.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N.

THE JOCKEY CLUB.

Last Day of the Spring Meeting.

Nearly Twenty Thousand Spectators Present—The Finest Racing of the Season—Midday, Lochiel, Alroy and Lobelia the Winners.

Yesterday was the winding up of the Spring meeting at Jerome Park, and it was by far the best attended. It may even be that there were greater numbers present on this occasion than on any other since the inauguration of the Park. The roads leading to the course were in perfect condition, and the ardor of the sun was vailed by clouds that completely hid the blue sky yet poured down no torrents of rain. The conditions being so favorable, every-one that could possibly get away from business seems to have done so. The route from the commencement of the Central Park along Fifth-avenue and by the boulevards up to McComo's Dam was one long string of carriages. These were of every possible shape and style. There were clarences drawn by splendid trotters, filled with the élite of the City; there were capacious family vehicles filled with jolly fathers and rosy daughters; there were spidery sulkies drawn by sleeping beasts that all of a sudden woke up under the inspiration of a word from the driver, and trotted past everything like a streak, moving their limbs with the speed and regularity of machinery; these were wagons, innocent of recent painting and considerably splashed with mud, that bore a strong resemblance to those that stand in the vicinity of Washington Market in the small hours of the morning, laden with very early vegetables, but now contained an amazing load of country boys and their sweethearts. There were swellish young gentlemen in handsome buggies who wore Newmarket overcoats and the latest sporting thing in crystal on their cravats, and there were quiet gentlemen taking a pleasant holiday in hired vehicles and driving with gusto, while by their sides sat smiling ladies, evidently delighted with everything and everybody and taking the deepest interest in the fashionables in the barouches, clarences and four-in-hand. Of these there were more than is usually seen on the road. One of these was a regular English mail phaeton, very heavy and it must be confessed somewhat lumbering, when compared with the lighter-built, more elegant carriages built in Gotham. It was drawn by four huge grays, who were so perfectly matched and so handsomely caparisoned as to create universal admiration. At McComb's Dam there was quite a press, for the condition of the bridge renders it necessary that teams should walk across it, and accordingly there was some considerable crowding, which rather terrified the jehus, whose grasp of the reins had become rusty from want of practice. On the other side the broad, capacious road soon made matters all right, and the drivers and driven could then enjoy the beautiful woods that adorn one side of the way. There were exceptions, however, to this, for several buggies came to grief, and one hack, being deprived of a wheel, was obliged to stop, to the great anguish of the hackman, who had not collected his money in advance. The occupants of the buggies, especially the fairer portion, looked up ruefully at the vehicles passing them so gayly, and then cast despairing glances at the wrecks around them. Why it should be so is hard to determine, but those who were driving along in security seemed highly tickled at the disasters of the others, and laughed as if a broken buggy, a bill from an irate livery-stable man, and a spoiled day's pleasure, were things of an intensely jocose character.

Outside Jerome Park, on the heights, there was a very numerous assemblage of spectators, viewing the races to their hearts' content, without going through the formality of paying a dollar to the Jockey Club. They actually amounted in numbers to several thousands, and had refreshment booths and wandering minstrels and correct cards of the races, and various other *agremens* of the racing season. It is true that the short spectators here were at a disadvantage, since they could only see the races by peeping between the arms of the people in front, but then the show being, as it were, gratuitous, one could not expect everything. There was also the drawback that many of the patrons of the refreshment stands drank freely, in consequence of the heat, and became musical in intention rather than performance. Altogether it may be considered that the park after all was the best place, though the view from the heights is as good as from the grand stand. Inside, the course was positively crowded. There could not have been fewer than 20,000 people within the enclosure, not counting the shifting population of the Jockey Club-house, who cross and recross twenty times of an afternoon. The grand stand from the gardens was a splendid sight. The two tiers along the whole line were completely filled, and from the extremely large attendance of ladies, they were one mass of variegated and brilliant colors. It seemed at a distance like a parterre of superb flowers. Such numbers of ladies is quite unprecedented in the annals of the place, although it has been a favorite place with the fair ever since it was started. But hitherto the ladies have refused to go unless they were driven in some vehicle more or less stylish. Yesterday, and this marks the increasing popularity of the place, the cars to Fordham and to the temporary station half a mile beyond it, contained many ladies who even carried their gentle humility so far as to condescend to walk through the delicious fields and woods, and even to declare that they liked it, and that it was more exciting than the conventional hum-drum buggy, where the only adventure possible was a break-down in which there was no fun. The walk was a pleasure in itself. The heaviness of the atmosphere and the absence of the sun's rays combined together to open the flowers of the white clover, and the air was loaded with their honied perfume. And the mere walking over meadows where one sank above the ankles into wild flowers was of itself a luxury such as no money could purchase.

There was a wonderful heartiness about the good folks who came to the races yesterday. Jolly gentlemen, with pretty daughters, were scattered over the grand stand in profusion, and every one of them had a hamper filled with good things, which they shared hospitably with hamperless friends. On every side, one could see chickens being divided, and sandwiches handed round, and glasses circulated, with a pleasant accompaniment of popping corks. These people enjoyed the races with all their hearts, but did not bet a cent upon any of the horses, and were deeply agitated and compassionate when an unlucky jocky performed a somersault, and his horse endeavored to win the race, without him. They applauded the winning horses with vigorous palms, and took so great an interest in every event that it is plain that running races have commended themselves to the Americans generally. As the Jockey Club permit no gambling, and as the horses year by year are of a higher quality and the races more interesting, it may be not unreasonable to predict that the popularity thus won will not be lost, but will go on increasing until the course at Jerome Park shall rival the glories of Epsom and Chantilly.

The Racing.

Although the track was very heavy, from the severe storm of Friday, the racing was exceedingly good, and each contest spirited. It was the Handicap day of the meeting, all of the four races being of that order. The first race was a free handicap, of $30 each, with $600 added, a mile and five furlongs, which had five entries, viz.: *Midday, Frank Hampton, Winesap, Allagog*, and *Mary Louise*. The race was a close one between *Midday* and *Mary Louise*, and was won by the former by three-quarters of a length in 3:06¼, which was at the rate of about 1:54 to the mile. The second race was also a free handicap of $25 each, a mile and an eighth, in which the following six ran: *Frank Hampton, Lochiel, Quintard, Lord Byron, Albuera* and *Vim* contested, and was easily captured by *Lochiel* in 2:05, which was at the rate of 1:52 to the mile. The third race of two miles and an eighth, was won by *Alroy*, beating *Metalla* and *Edwin* in 4:05. The last race was a handicap steeple-chase of about two miles and a half, and proved to be the finest chase ever witnessed in this country, and caused the enthusiasm of the spectators to bubble up in an uncontrolled volume. Taken altogether, it was the best day of the meeting. And it is encouraging to the importers of racing stock to note that the four races were won by horses who were sired by imported horses. The particulars of the sport are given below.

THE FIRST RACE.

The sport began with a free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, if not declared out, with $600 added, the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes; to close and name at the course by 7 P. M. on the 13th of June; weights to appear by 11 A. M. and declarations to be made by 4 P. M. on the following day. The distance was a mile and five furlongs, and closed with six entries that promised a close and exciting contest. The entries were T. W. DOSWELL's b. m. *Midday*, 5 years, by imp. *Eclipse* out of *Ninette*, by *Revenue*, 113 pounds, and b. f. *Winecap*, 4 years, by *Vandyke*, out of *Nina*, by *Boston*, 104 pounds; BACON & HOLLAND's br. h. *Frank Hampton*, 5 years, by imp. *Aysgarth*, dam by *Charlie Ball*, 113 pounds; COFFIN & LAWRENCE'S gr. g. *Allagog*, 5 years, by *Ulverston*, out of *Bridget*, by *Paddy Burns*; JOHN H. HARBECK's ch. c. *Edwin*, 4 years, by *Eugene*, out of *Cordelia Reed*, 103 pounds, and JOHN O'DONNELL's gr. f. *Mary Louise*, 4 years, by *Lightning*, dam. by imp. *Sovereign*. The excellent condition of Major DOSWELL's stable being a fact duly appreciated, his pair, *Midday* and *Winesap*, were the favorites while, the fine race made by *Edwin* on the fourth day of the meeting induced many to risk their dollars on him with light weight. *Frank Hampton* was liked by the veterans, who stuck to him like mortar. The pools averaged as follows:

Midday } Winesap }	$370	$300	$400
Frank Hampton	130	115	155
Edwin	65	60	70
Mary Louise	115	130	145
Allagog	55	40	30
Total	$735	$545	$800

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and five furlongs, they were started from the foot of the bluff under the Club-house. When they were called to the post *Edwin* was absent, and did not start. The flag fell to a fair start, with *Frank* in the lead. *Midday* second, *Mary Louise* third, *Allagog* fourth, and *Winesap* fifth. As they went out of sight, *Mary Louise* went to the front, and *Frank Hampton* was second, *Winesap* third, *Midday* fourth, and *Allagog* behind. When they reappeared on the lower turn, *Mary Louise* was still making the running, and was two lengths in front of *Frank Hampton*, while *Winesap* was up third, and lapped by *Midday, Allagog* laboring in the rear. As they reached the three-quarter pole, *Midday* got up to second place, and *Allagog* with a sudden rush came up third. When they turned into the homestretch *Winesap* came up and got within a length of *Mary Louise*, and when they passed the stand their positions were as follows: *Mary Louise* first, a length in front of *Winesap*; *Frank Hampton* third, *Allagog* fourth, and *Midday* waiting behind. When they went round the turn *Mary Louise* kept making the running, and was still showing the way by a length, while *Winesap* was two lengths in front of *Frank Hampton*. At the quarter-pole there was no alteration in their positions except that *Midday* had passed *Allagog*, and began to close up to her leaders. As they went out of sight round the bluff their positions were the same, a length dividing each of the contestants. On reappearing, *Mary Louise* was still showing the way, while *Frank Hampton* was lapped with *Winesap* and fighting for the second place, *Midday* in the meantime coming closer at every jump. When they passed the three-quarter pole, *Midday* rushed past *Hampton* and *Winesap* and assumed the second place, and then a fine struggle ensued between her and *Mary Louise*. As they came up the stretch *Midday* gained rapidly on *Mary Louise* and finally headed her. She then came to the front, and, despite the gallant efforts of *Mary Louise*, won the race by three-quarters of a length, *Mary Louise* second, three lengths in front of *Frank Hampton*, who was the same distance in front of *Winesap*, *Allagog* fifth and beaten off. Time—3:06¼.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, if not declared out, with $600 added, the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes; to close and name at the course by 7 P. M. on the 13th June, weights to appear by 11 A. M., and declarations to be made by 4 P. M. on the following day; one mile and five furlongs.

T. W. Doswell's b. m. Midday, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Ninette, by Revenue, 113 pounds. Gibson ... 1
Jno. O'Donnell's gr. f. Mary Louise, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign, 98 pounds. Roe ... 2
Bacon & Holland's br. h. Frank Hampton, 5 years, by imp. Aysgarth, dam by Charley Ball, 113 pounds. Palmer ... 3
T. W. Doswell's b. f. Winesap, 4 years, by Vandyke, out of Nina, by Boston, 104 pounds. Godwin ... 4
Coffin & Lawrence's gr. g. Allagog, 5 years, by Ulverston, out of Bridget, by Paddy Burns, 103 pounds. Ponton ... 5
J. H. Harbeck, Jr.'s ch. c. Edwin, 4 years, by Eugene, out of Cordelia Reed, by Wagner, 103 pounds ... dr.
Time—3:06¼.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was also a free handicap sweepstakes, but a half a mile shorter than the first, the distance being but a mile and an eighth. The conditions were $25 each, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes; conditions as to nominations, weights and declaration the same as the preceding race. There were six entries in this, and it puzzled the old time turfmen to pick the winner out of the lot over the muddy ground. *Frank Hampton* was entered in this race as in the first, and with him were Messrs. COFFIN & LAWRENCE's black colt *Lochiel*, by imported *Bonnie Scotland*, out of *Bonnet*, by *Lexington*; W. W. GLENN's b. c. *Quintard*, four years, by *Ulverston*, dam by *Omeara*, 104 pounds; JAS. DONAHUE's b. c. *Lord Byron*, four years, by *Kentucky*, out of *Lady Blessington*, by imp. *Eclipse*, 101 pounds; H. C. DAWSON's b. m. *Albuera*, by *Jeff. Davis*, out of *Ninette*, by *Revenue*, 98 pounds, and MONSON & GRAY's b. c. *Vim*, three years, by *Kentucky*, out of *Verbena*, 83 pounds. *Quintard* was particularly fancied in this race, and certainly his previous running at this meeting justified any amount of confidence to be placed in him. The question whether he was a good horse in the mud was to be settled, and therefore it was an open race between him and his competitors with the apportionment of the weights. Which way the wind blew can be readily ascertained by a glance at the figures:

Quintard	$1,100	$1,500
Lochiel	800	1,000
Lord Byron	309	500
Frank Hampton	330	580
Albuera } Vim }	150	200
Totals	$2,680	$3,780

THE RACE.

They were started from the furlong pole on the homestretch, and when the flag fell *Vim* jumped away in the lead, but *Hampton* immediately took it from him, and *Lochiel* in turn assumed the lead as they passed the stand, with *Hampton* second, *Lord Byron* third, *Albuera* fourth, *Quintard* fifth and *Vim* sixth. As they went round the turn *Quintard* went past his leaders and took the second place, and *Hampton* fell off to the fifth position. At the quarter pole *Quintard* had caught *Lochiel* and they passed that point on even terms, the others being in their same relative positions. *Quintard* and *Lochiel* came to the bluff together and went out of sight with *Quintard* leading him a length, while *Lochiel* was a length away from *Lord Byron*, who was two lengths in the van of *Frank Hampton, Albuera* fifth and *Vim* sixth. When they reappeared on the lower turn *Lochiel* and *Quintard* were on even terms a length in advance of *Lord Byron*, who was six lengths in front of *Frank Hampton*. As they passed the three-quarter pole *Lord Byron* began to run for the finish, and got up to the lead, but coming up the stretch he gave way and the race was between *Lochiel* and *Quintard*, but the latter also gave it up when nearing the stand and *Lochiel* beat him out two lengths easily, *Quintard* second, a length and a half in front of *Lord Byron*, *Albuera* fourth, *Frank Hampton* fifth and *Vim* a bad sixth. Time—2:05.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out; with $500 added; the second horse to recive $125 out of the stakes. Conditions as to nomination, weights and declaration, same as preceding handicap. One mile and an eighth.

Coffin & Lawrence's b. c. Lochiel, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Bonnet, by Lexington, 107 pounds. Hennessey ... 1
W. W. Glenn's b. c. Quintard, 4 years, by Ulverston, dam by O'Meara, 104 pounds. Canada ... 2
Joseph Donahue's b. c. Lord Byron, 4 years, by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse, 101 pounds. Holloway ... 3
H. C. Dawson's b. m. Albuera, aged, by Jeff. Davis, out of Ninette, by Revenue, 98 pounds. Roe ... 4
Bacon & Holland's br. h. Frank Hampton, 5 years, by imp. Aysgarth, dam by Charley Ball, 114 pounds. Palmer ... 5
Monson & Gray's b. c. Vim, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Verbena, 83 pounds. Panton ... 6
Time—2:05.

THIRD RACE.

The third race was another free handicap, and differed from the preceding ones only in the amount of money and distance. The sweepstakes was $40 each, and the added money $800. Two miles and an eighth. This was a long distance, and tried the staying qualities of the respective horses that were entered to go over the ground. There were four of them, viz.: JOS. DONAHUE's ch. c. *Alroy*, 4 years, by imp. *Australian*, out of *Nellie Gray*, by *Lexington*; J. W. H. REYNOLDS' ch. m. *Metella*, by imp. *Australian*, out of *Grand Duchess*; JOHN H. HARBECK's ch. c. *Edwin*, and BACON & HOLLAND's br. h. *Frank Hampton*. The latter did not start. *Alroy* was a great favorite, as will appear from the following quotations:

Alroy	$1,500	$1,000	$500
Metella	460	400	200
Edwin	430	450	170
Totals	$2,390	$1,850	$870

THE RACE.

A fine start was effected and the three started away together, but as they passed the stand *Alroy* was leading a length with *Metella* second, the same distance in front of *Edwin*. Their positions remained unchanged on the turn except that they got a little closer together, the race being nose and tail past the quarter pole. As they came to the bluff *Metella* got on the quarter of *Alroy*, but immediately dropped back again. They were all apparently going easy and they went out of sight in the same positions and remained the same to the home, stretch, when *Alroy* got a little further away and passed the stand a length and a half in front. *Metella* still second, a length in front of *Edwin*. As they went round the turn, *Edwin* lapped *Metella*, and this was the only change to the quarter pole. Coming under the bluff for the second time. *Metella* went up and felt *Alroy* and lapped him, but he shook her off and kept his lead as they went out of sight. On reappearing there was a length between them, and thus they turned into the homestretch. *Alroy* defied the efforts of *Metella* to catch him, and won the race by a length and a half, *Metella* being some twenty lengths away from *Edwin*. Time—4:05½.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Free handicap Sweepstakes, of $40 each, if not declared out; with $800 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Conditions as to nomination, weights and declaration, same as preceding handicap. Two miles and an eighth.

Joseph Donahue's c. h. c., Alroy, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Nellie Gray, by Lexington, 115 pounds. Hennessey ... 1
J. W. H. Reynold's c. h. m., Metella, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse, by Lexington, 106 pounds. Parker ... 2
J. H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, c. h. c., Edwin, 4 years, by Eugene, out of Cordelia Reed, by Wagner ... 3
Bacon and Holland's br. h., Frank Hampton, 5 years, by imp. Aysgarth, dam by Charley Ball ... dr
Time—4:05½.

FOURTH RACE.

Bringing the meeting to a close was a handicap steeple-chase of about two miles and a half, over a fair hunting course, which comprised about twenty jumps, including fences, stone-walls and water-ditch. The purse amounted to $800, of which $200 was to go to the second horse. The entries were made at 7 P. M. on the fourth day of the meeting, and eleven more desirous of risking their necks, but when the weights appeared three of them declared out and eight signified their intention to start. These were *Jim Tisdale*, aged by *Revenue*, out of *Louisa Jordan*, 154 pounds; WM. JENNINGS' br. h. *Blind Tom*, aged by *Star Davis*, out of *Margravine*, by imp. *Morgrave*, 156 pounds; J. THOMPSON's br. m. *Lobelia*, aged by imp. *Bonnie Scotland*, out of *Capitola*, by *Lexington*, 148 pounds; R. SHEA's br. c. *Astronomer*, four years, by *Asteroid*, dam by imp. *Sovereign*; JOHN H. TULLY's b. g. *Vesuvius*, 5 years, by *Vandyke* out of *Lizzie Berry*, 147 pounds; WM. JAY's br. g. *Mackintosh* by *Weatherbit* out of *Actress*; b. f. *Mary Hennessey* (formerly *Oleander*), 4 years, by *Tipperary* out of *Olio* by *Oliver*, 140 pounds, and GAFFNEY & TULLY's ch. g. *Tammany*, aged, by *Lexington* out of *Liz. Marvis*, by imported *Glencoe*. It was a furious race for speculation, as it was the last opportunity for the losers of the day to get out of difficulty, if they could. This, of course, was not a very easy matter, as there were about twenty obstacles to protest against each of the contestants. *Tammany* was a heavy favorite, and *Blind Tom* sold close up, but *Lobelia*, who won the race, sold lowest in the pools and upset the calculutions of the knowing ones. The following quotations will tell the story:

Tammany	$950	$1,000
Blind Tom	670	750
Jim Tisdale	280	300
Astronomer	75	100
Vesuvius	75	100
Lobelia	70	105
Mackintosh	35	75
Total	$2,135	$2,430

THE RACE.

When the judges sounded the tocsin for preparation, the vast assembly were on the tip-toe of expectation; and when the horses faced the starter the excitement began. "The flag falls, and they are off!" is shouted from thousands of throats. *Tisdale* goes of first, and is followed by the others, close together. *Mackintosh* then came out and went over the first obstacle in the lead, the others close at his heels. They all struck the hurdle but none tumbled. When they were on the flat *Tisdale* went up to *Mackintosh* and challenged him for the first place, and when they reached the second jump they went over simultaneously. *Blind Tom* then came out from the ruck behind and got the third place. They all went over the third obstacle finely, and *Tisdale* showed the way two lengths, with *Mackintosh* second and *Blind Tom* third. They went at the fourth hurdle helter skelter, *Myckintosh* going to the front, with *Tisdale* second, *Lobelia* coming up third, *Blind Tom* fourth, *Vesuvius* fifth, *Astronomer* sixth and *Tammany* seventh. No sooner were they on the flat racing again when *Lobelia* rushed up and showed the way, attended by *Tisdale*, the others in a neck close behind. They go over the fifth, sixth and seventh hurdles in that manner, and the excitement among the spectators was becoming intense. *Tisdale* now lapped *Lobelia*, and away they went over a fence together. *Tammany* was now seen to burst away from his companions in the rear and closing up to the leaders. He is loudly cheered by his backers. He is third as they come over the ninth obstacle and brace themselves for the wall and water-ditch, opposite the grand stand. *Blind Tom* now comes forward with a rush, and passes *Tammany*. *Tisdale* gets over first, *Astronomer* is second all right, and *Blind Tom* makes for it, but jumps short and rolls over, without much injury to his rider. *Tammany* got over finely, and the others also. *Vesuvius* made play on the turf, and passing *Lobelia*, *Mackintosh* and *Tammany* goes up to the second place, but *Jim Tisdale* still kept to the front, and showed the way to the eleventh jump, over the wall at the hill at the north end of the course. Here *Tammany* stumbled, but GAFFNEY kept him on his feet, and then passed all his leaders, and went to the front, *Tisdale* fell back to the fourth place, while *Lobelia* showed third and rapidly passing *Vesuvius*. Over the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth jump their positions remained unchanged until they were over the sixteenth obstruction, when *Tammany* was first, *Tisdale* second, *Lobelia* third, *Blind Tom* fourth, and the other two together behind. They now entered the regular track on the lower turn, and the excitement was intensified as they came rattling round the turn. They are into the homestretch—cheer upon cheer swells up from the thousands of throats. They at length reach the final jump midway down the stretch. "*Tammany* wins!" is at first shouted. He came over the hurdle first, but *Lobelia* is close upon him. They all follow over in splendid style, and it is now clear going to the goal. The spectators are beside themselves with excitement. *Lobelia* closes up to *Tammany's* head, *Astronomer* is doing his best, and *Jim Tisdale* is freely urged with whip and spur, but all to no purpose. *Lobelia* comes gradually away from *Tammany*, and beats him home by half a length, thus winning the best steeple chase ever run in this country. *Astronomer* was third, two lengths behind, *Jim Tisdale* fourth, *Vesuvius* fifth, *Mackintosh* sixth. *Blind Tom* did not come in. Time—6:41.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap Steeple Chase; purse $800, of which $200 to the second horse. Entries to be made by 7 P. M. on the fourth day of the meeting; weights to appear by 4 P. M. on the following day; entrance free; three or more to start; about two miles and a half.

James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Capitola, by Lexington, 148 pounds. Murphy ... 1
Jos. Donahue's ch. g. Tammany, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardis, by imp. Glencoe, 156 pounds. Gaffney ... 2
R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign, 147 pounds. Sutcliffe ... 3
Coffin & Lawrence's b. g. Jim Tisdale, aged, by Revenue, out of Louisa Jordan, 154 pounds. Midgley ... 0
John H. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 5 years, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, by imp. Glencoe, 147 pounds. Tully ... 0
Wm. Jay's br. g. Mackintosh, aged, by Weatherbit, out of Actress. 145 pounds. Thompson ... 0
Wm. Jenning's br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, by Margrave, 156 pounds. Jones ... 9
Time—6:41.

The Late Storm in Jersey City.

The fall of the new storehouses which were in course of erection for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Jersey City, during the gale on Friday evening, will entail a much heavier loss than was at first supposed. The frame was a very heavy and strong one, 500 feet long and fifty-six feet wide, and had been clapbearded on one side throughout its entire length. The wind struck and blew the whole structure down in an instant. The loss does not fall on the Company but upon the contractor, Mr. VAN AKEN, who estimates his loss at $11,000. He is under bonds to the Company to forfeit $100 a day for every day beyond that named in the contract, during which the building shall remain unfinished. He believes, however, that the Company will release him from his forfeit. Some of the employes narrowly escaped being buried in the wreck. The work of clearing away the *débris* was commenced yesterday, preparatory to rebuilding immediately, and the force of men doubled.

A carriage valued at $1,600 was blown from an Erie Railway car, and made a complete wreck.

The Donohue Murder—Bruno and Italo Committed.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of DANIEL DONOHUE, an Irish laborer, who was fatally stabbed recently during a fight with a party of Italians, at their joint residence, No. 25 Marion-street. The evidence showed that DONOHUE, who was drunk, insulted ROCCO ITALO, and attempted to strike him with a hatchet, which was snatched from him by GIOVANNI BRUNO. During the progress of the affray BRUNO struck DONOHUE on the head with the ax, and ITALO stabbed him in the abdomen with a pair of shears. The jury found a verdict against ITALO, and also against BRUNO as accessory. Both men were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Lottery Litigation.

In the case of BENJAMIN WOOD *vs.* Z. E. SIMMONS, growing out of the policy franchises, an application was made yesterday to Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order to punish the defendant for contempt, in not appearing before a referee to give his testimony. The order was refused, on the ground that the officer before whom the defendant was required to appear was not named therein.

AQUATIC.

Regatta of the Alcyone Club Yesterday.

An Interesting and Exciting Contest—The Brunette the Winner by Half a Length—Regattas this Week.

The annual regatta of the Alcyone Boat Club of Brooklyn, which took place yesterday, was well attended. The steamers *Pleasant Valley* and *P. C. Schultz* were crowded by the invited guests of the Club, among whom were Mayor S. S. Powell, Gen. Aspinwall, Dr. Fry, Gen. Woodward, Gen. Vogdes and many other prominent citizens. The propeller *Chief* conveyed the judges and Executive Committee, but the arrangements for the members of the Press were very faulty and it was with great difficulty they could obtain any information.

At 3½ P. M., the steamers *P. C. Schultz* and *Pleasant Valley* cast loose from the dock at the foot of Montague-street, and steamed away for the Club-house, Gowanus Bay. The trip was made lively with music by Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band. On arriving off the Club-house the contesting crews were not ready, and a delay of nearly half an hour was necessitated. The race was between the three Club gigs, with crews as follows:

Brunette, (crimson.)—Daniel Chauncey, Jr., stroke; F. B. Bassett, George H. Ripley, George R. Read, W. B. Cromwell, George W. Chauncey, L. G. Dalby, coxswain.

Blonde, (blue.)—W. C. Howard, stroke; F. P. Pike, Louis E. Howard, W. D. Steele, W. T. Sharpe, R. C. Field, R. H. Johnson, coxswain.

Bachelor, (white.)—Old gig and "scratch crew"—W. W. Richards, stroke; W. H. H. Beebe, William Tryon, Abm. Allen, Jr., Arthur H. Tupper, A. T. Plummer, W. V. Tupper, coxswain.

The course was from near the boat-house to a stake-boat anchored off Bay Ridge; straight away, three miles.

The boats got out at about 4:19, and at 4:24:04 the signal for starting was given. Immediately the crimson shot ahead, nor could either of the others catch them, although they all moved well. Off Hunt's Dock, Bay Ridge, the white shot ahead of the blue, and lapped the stern of the crimsons' boat; but shortly after passing the dock, the blues, by a spurt, passed the white and came up to the crimson, who in turn spurted and kept the lead they took from the start. Each crew pulled their best, and those astern displayed great pluck in endeavoring to overtake the victorious crimson. It was, however, useless; spurt after spurt failed in bringing them up, Mr. CHAUNCEY's crew rowing a strong, powerful stroke, that brought them in winners. The blue especially tried hard to come in first, but they labored under great disadvantages in rowing in an old boat, while both the other crews rowed in new boats. After a spirited race, the crimson passed the home stake-boat at 4:41, half a length ahead of the blue, the white being three lengths behind. Time of race, 16 minutes, 56 seconds.

Throughout the whole race the guests on the *Pleasant Valley* and *P. C. Schultz* evinced great enthusiasm, the ladies especially cheering and waving their handkerchiefs to the boat they most favored.

At the termination of the race the three crews rowed back to the Club-house, followed by the steamers. Arrived there, all parties started at once for the house, to witness the tub race; but, while waiting, an unfortunate accident occurred. A large number of people gathered on the float outside the Club-house, and so weighted it that it was nearly under water. Many others stood on the bridge connecting the float with the Club-house. This suddenly gave way, and about fifty ladies and gentlemen were precipitated into the water. Fortunately the float was too near to allow of any serious accident, and all got out with a partial ducking, the only exception being a gentleman who bruised his leg by coming in contact with the broken frame, and had to be taken home in a carriage.

After the consternation consequent upon the accident had subsided, a tub race was started. There were only three contestants, Messrs. S. P. POPE, R. OLIVER and G. SAULNIER. The race was fifty yards and return. At the start, POPE and SAULNIER upset, but quickly recovered themselves and started again. Mr. OLIVER started off very pluckily, but SAULNIER, having again manned his frail bark, caught and passed him, keeping the lead to the end, and winning handsomely by about four yards. Mr. W. G. OGDEN was judge of the race, and Mr. L. A. FISH referee.

After the racing was over the *Pleasant Valley* steamed away for Fort Hamilton, where the prize, a handsome silver cup in frosted silver, mounted with crossed oars, was presented to the winning crew by Mr. J. H. FROTHINGHAM, and accepted by Gen. WOODWARD on behalf of the crew. The company then partook of a collation, after which dancing was in order, and was kept up with spirit until about 11 o'clock, when the steamer brought them all back to Brooklyn.

Regattas this Week.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will be sailed on Thursday, the 20th inst., commencing at 11 A. M. Four races will be sailed for prizes of $250, no yacht to receive more than one prize. The entries close on Tuesday. The regatta will be conducted under the sailing regulations of the Club, though many new features will be introduced on the occasion. The course is nearly sixty miles in length, and the start will be from a stake-boat off Staten Island. The steam-boat *Magenta*, furnished for the use of the members of the Club and their guests, will leave the Erie Railroad pier, foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, on the morning of the regatta, at 10 o'clock; Pier No. 1 North River at 10:20 A. M., and Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, at 11 o'clock, to receive members, and will stop at the same points after the regatta, to land them. The steamer *William Fletcher*, furnished for the use of the Regatta Committee and the Press, will leave Pier No. 28 East River at 9½ o'clock A. M.

For the Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta, which comes off on Tuesday next, the following entries have been made: Schooners—*Sea Witch*, F. H. STOTT; *Resolute*, A. S. HATCH; *Tidal Wave*, W. VOORHIS; *Peerless*, J. R. MAXWELL; *Mystic*, W. G. CRAMER, and *Foam*, J. and J. S. HOMANS. Sloops: First class—*Gracie*, S. J. COLGATE; *Vixen*, L. LIVINGSTON; *Orion*, J. W. COOPER; *Addie*, W. H. LANGLEY. Second class—*Anna*, W. A. CUMMINGS; *Qui Vive*, T. CLAPHAM; *Nimbus*, W. PELT; *Josephine*, S. V. LOWELL, *Viking*. Third-class—*Flyaway*, V. B. LIVINGSTON; *Undine*, C. E. WILLIS. The steamer *William H. Fletcher*, for the judges, gentlemen guests and members of the Press, will start from Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry, at 8½ A. M., on the morning of the race. The *Magenta*, for the lady guests, will leave the same place at 9¾ A. M.

To-morrow the Jersey City Yacht Club holds its regatta. Sixteen entries have been made.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Heavy Damages Against the Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 15.—In the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of Daniel STOW *vs.* The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, to recover damages for the loss of an arm and other injuries sustained by Mr. STOW while coupling cars; the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $10,500.

Injunction Against a Passenger Railway in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, on an application for an injunction to restrain the Union Passenger Railway Company from building two additional tracks on Market-street, have granted a continuance of the injunction. On the incidental question, whether the session of the Legislature was unconstitutional by reason of the illegal adjournment of the House for more than three days without the consent of the Senate, the Court decided that the illegal adjournment did not work a dissolution of the Assembly, as a minority had power to meet from day to day and enforce the attendance of absent members.

THE INDIANS.

The Savages still Running Off Cattle and Live Stock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—Capt. HENRY WAGNER, of the First Cavalry, commanding the Military Post at Camp McDermot, Nevada, reports, under date of May 28, that information had been brought to that Post by Mr. JOHN M. REID, of Wild-Horse Creek, Oregon, that he lost sixteen head of cattle during April, which were probably driven off and killed by Indians. Another stock-raiser, in the same locality, also report a loss of stock by Indians. The parties lay blame to the old Winnemuccas band of Steen Mountain Indians, and particularly to the band of the sub-chief called JOE. It is not thought that a scout after these Indians will do any good, as they are continually on the move, and would have time to hide themselves in the mountains before a party from the post could reach them. The only remedy remaining is to confine the roaming bands to a reservation.

Major CARR, of the Fifth Cavalry, commanding Camp McDowell, Arizona, reports that on the night of the 14th of May about twelve Indians came in and stole some beef from the contractor. They were trailed the next day toward Camp Reno, but they scattered and the trail could not be followed. On the trail was picked up a descriptive list of one of the Indians who was fed at the post last winter.

CALIFORNIA.

Death From an Overdose of Laudanum—Mining Share Quotations—Attorney-General Williams' Movements.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—R. B. SWAIN, late Superintendent of the United States Branch Mint in this city, and a prominent business man, died this morning from an overdose of laudanum, supposed to have been taken by mistake. He had not been successful in business operations of late.

Mining shares are quoted as follows: Segregated Belcher, $867; Crown Point, $126; Meadow Valley, $15; Pioche, $16; Ely, $122; Yellow Jacket, $119; Challar, $109; Ophir, $85; Caledonia, $40; Savage, $147 50; Sierra Nevada, $15 50; Imperial, $5 62; Kentuck, (watered stock,) $220; Gould & Curry, $145; Hidden Treasure, $13; Oreman, $67.

On Saturday last, a highwayman robbed LEWIS DOLBY, in the mountains, near Coluso, and cut his throat from ear to ear, nearly severing the head from the body. Though the trachea and esophagus were completely severed the man is still living, being fed through a silver tube.

THOMAS WHITE, the engineer of one of the trains in collision near Gilroy, last week, died of his injuries.

Attorney-General WILLIAMS started Eastward on Thursday.

A great flood in the Colorado River is reported.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police made 1,823 arrests during the past week.

There were 170 marriages, 342 births and 632 deaths in the City during the past week.

CHARLES DEADY was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, of selling obscene literature. Sentence was suspended.

DARBY TRACY, a noted east-side thief, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months for pocket-picking, at the Special Sessions yesterday.

Mrs. ELIZA BACON yesterday caused the arrest of her granddaughter, Mrs. LAURA EYRE, upon a charge of having stolen her shawl, valued at $20. Mrs. EYRE was committed by Judge LEDWITH.

The stable in the rear of Albany-street, owned by MATTHEW GRIP, was burned yesterday morning. Damage $1,500. Three horses and one cow, owned by various parties, were burned to death.

The Grant and Wilson Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at the Head-quarters, No. 26 Delancey-street, when business of importance will be transacted.

JAMES MCMAHON, a late arrival from London, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for picking the pocket of Mr. D. J. O'CONNELL, of No. 73 Washington-street, of a gold watch and chain valued at $150.

The steam-ship *Rhein*, which left Bremen on June 1, and Southampton on June 4, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning. Her mail advices are later by two days than those previously at hand.

WESLEY JOHNSON, a little colored boy, was committed last evening by Judge LEDWITH, for having stolen a brass faucet from the plumbing establishment of JOSEPH S. PAYNE, of No. 135 West Thirty-third-street.

DANIEL MAHER was held to bail yesterday by Judge LEDWITH, charged by JOHN LINDEN, of No. 620 Eighth-avenue, with having maliciously broken a pane of plate-glass valued at $45, the property of JOHN H. RAUCH.

ANTHONY BARRETT was fined $25 in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for carting a load of manure through the streets after 9 o'clock A. M. Several others were mulcted in like amounts for similar offenses.

The parties under arrest on suspicion of having been engaged in the shooting of Mr. PHELPS, were to have been examined before Judge LEDWITH, yesterday, but as Mr. PHELPS could not appear, the examination was postponed.

Judge LEDWITH yesterday decided to send the papers in the case of Mrs. SARAH LEWIS against Miss BELLA FOSTER and Mrs. HARRIETT COX, to the District-Attorney. The defendants in the case were released on their former bail bond.

WM. BRESLIN was committed yesterday by Judge LEDWITH, on a charge preferred by HENRY FRIEDENBERG, of Thirtieth-street and Sixth-avenue, of having stolen sixteen towels and ten pairs of swimming-drawers from his store. The goods were found in BRESLIN's possession.

The trial of ALEXANDER H. REAVEY and GEO. H. THOMAS for forgery was resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT. After a long deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the announcement was received with applause. The prisoners were then discharged.

Yesterday afternoon as CHARLES LEVANDO, aged eleven years, was playing with some other boys on Pier No. 26, North River, he accidentally fell or was pushed over into the water, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered, and by Coroner YOUNG's permission removed to the residence of the parents, No. 206 Norfolk-street.

For the convenience of representatives and members desiring to attend the twenty-eighth annual session of the National Division Sons of Temperance, which meets in Chicago on Wednesday, the 19th inst., a special Pullman palace car has been secured to leave by the 6 o'clock train from New-York, to-morrow night, which is due in Chicago Wednesday morning.

The Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, Clinton-place, makes the following report of business for the week ending the 15th inst. Applications for employment, 1,300; of these there were 309 males and 991 females; male help required, 247; female, 1,199; situations procured for 212 males, and 944 females; whole number of situations procured, 1,156.

The motion to quash the indictments recently found by the Grand Jury in connection with the frauds of the whisky Ring, made about ten days ago, before Judge WOODRUFF, was resumed in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge SHIPMAN, yesterday. The ground taken being that the indictments were so vague that the defendants did not know what to reply to. The Court reserved its decision.

During the past six years ELIZABETH MURPHY, of No. 125 Baxter-street, has daily cleaned out the offices of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., West Broadway and Worth-street. Yesterday she was caught stealing a piece of lace and arrested. On searching her premises in Baxter-street, Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, found stolen property worth $200. She was held for trial at the Tombs.

During the past two weeks voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Willard Freeman, Junius W. Petty, George W. Bond, Noyes E. Clark, Augustus Stephan, Wm. H. Granly, Henry C. Folger. Adjudications were rendered in the cases of Richard H. Ferguson, Willard W. Glazier, Alex. Bernstein, George W. Edgett, Martin Murphy, Wm. Davis, Jacob Jackson, Edward P. Selmser, Edward R. C. McIlvaine, Charles V. White, Alfred E. Lagrave, James D. Otis, Lewis Van Camp and Louis Schmidt; and discharges to Sidney Starbuck, Wm. H. Starbuck, Newman Aronson, and Wm. D. Woods.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 576 arrests during last week.

The amount of taxes collected last week was $129,452 56.

The graduation exercises of the Polytechnic Institute will take place to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music.

The residence of Mr. A. D. FENTON, No. 237 Bedford-avenue, was robbed, on Friday afternoon, of about $200 worth of property, the burglar obtaining entrance through the scuttle.

The annual reception day of the Oceanus Club, at Rockaway, drew away from town most of the principal municipal officials yesterday, and the Departments were consequently very quiet.

A young German named GEO. WAGNER residing at No. 8 South Portland avenue, has been missing since Thursday evening last, and is supposed to have fallen overboard from a Fulton Ferry-boat.

The body of HENRY KABLE, who committed suicide on the night of the 8th inst. by jumping from a Williamsburg ferry-boat, was found yesterday morning floating off the foot of Division-avenue.

The Police Commissioners yesterday fined Sergt. KENNY and Patrolman FARMER, of the Third Sub-Precinct, the former five days and the latter three days' pay for neglecting, on the night of the 8th inst., to render prompt assistance to Mrs. FITZPATRICK, who was murdered in Van Brunt street by her husband.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. HENRY M. BEOHM, now in his ninety-eighth year, and the oldest superannuated preacher in the Conference, will preach in the Kingsley Methodist Church, Stapleton, today.

To-morrow an excursion will take place on the occasion of the meeting of the Richmond County Sunday-school Association. The meeting will be held in the St. Paul's Methodist Church, Tottenville.

The yacht *Edith*, of the Stapleton Club, broke her mast while out sailing on Wednesday, and on the same evening the *Albert* was struck by lightning and badly damaged. The yacht *Madhen*, of the same Club, was capsized by the gust on Friday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The dwelling and store of Mr. DOWEY, on Fourth-avenue, Mt. Vernon, was struck and badly damaged by lightning during the storm on Friday afternoon.

The election of Mayor, City Judge and eight Aldermen of the new City of Yonkers, takes place on Tuesday next. The regular Republicans have nominated the following ticket, viz.: For Mayor, Robert P. Getty; City Judge, Edward P. Baird; Aldermen—First Ward, E. S. F. Arnold and Evert K. Baldwin; Second Ward, William Macfarlane and Albert Keeler; Third Ward, Ethan Flagg and H. L. Garrison; Fourth Ward, Henry R. Hicks and Z. H. Brower. There is a Greeley Republican as well as the regular Democratic ticket in the field.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Mayor and Common Council will review the First Brigade New-Jersey State National Guard, on the 27th inst.

The trial of VAN WINKLE BOGERT, for the murder of RANSOM F. BURROUGHS, will be commenced on Monday, June 24, in the Paterson Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The case of the Bannister robbers, CARR, FINNEGAN and FARLEY was yesterday postponed for the third time in the Essex County Court, Judge TERSE not being present.

JOHN MCCABE took shelter under a railroad-car at Paterson, during the rain on Friday. While he was crouched beside one of the wheels, a locomotive suddenly backed up against the car, driving the wheel upon him. He was severely injured.

[Advertisement.]

NOVELTIES FOR JUNE.—KNOX's stock of all the elegant styles of gentlemen's Hats is now perfect, and from its satisfactory selections can be made. Buy your Hats at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—W. W. Presbury and wife, Frank and Edward Bartlett, Miss A. Kennedy, Mrs. Farnsworth, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Palmer and 3 daughters, Q. K. McKendrick, wife and 2 daughters, son and child, Mrs. M. Blute and infant, Miss Annie A. Donovan, H. C. Brown, Lewis Osser, Mrs. John Heuman, Arcete Mendia, C. S. Cassever, F. G. Ymana, wife, sister, 5 children and nurse, Mrs. Eliza Graham, Jos. Wasson, Thomas Kenearney and sister, Mrs. Bruner and child, Samuel Munch, wife, daughter and 2 children, Mrs. Tehner and child, L. Hanscomb and wife, Mme. La Vicomtesse Francoline, Mrs. Thos. Wheaton, L. S. Lindsay, J. M. D. Reese, Miss Rugg, F. Chapin and wife, J. H. Lovejoy, Mrs. Kennedy and son. Way Passengers—Charles P. Mackie, Samuel W. Potholz, Dr. Anibal de Aguero, S. M. Clung, Florencio Calderow, J. W. Cantuarus, W. C. Woodburn, Gen. V. Cama, wife and daughter, M. Degolvado and wife, Otto Meyers, D. A. Garcia, E. Sania, wife and 4 children, D. Echemendia, and family, H. R. Parker and son, Angel de la Cassa, D. A. Labadie, John Corrigan, Lewis Klein, Santiago Pevey and son, A. M. Prodella, A. Morales, wife, 3 children and nurse, Dr. Delrisco, Mrs. Correy and daughter, M. Tejada, Capt. F. Shearman and wife, Col. G. E. Church, U. D. Coggeshall, S. D. Arnold, F. A. Miller, Mrs. Dr. W. Beckett and 4 children, Auguste L. Stanton, F. M. Wilbor, O. S. Glover, F. J. Mason and wife, Pet Angel, Sipani Herbert, A. Melville, N. R. Denison, Frank Memile, D. M. Donnelly, W. Murray and wife, John Salter, W. M. Rodes.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—H. M. Price, A. Schlang, Mrs. A. Greig and child, Miss E. Greig, W. W. Yonge, Paul Hartley, Richard W. Lucas, William Hussey, Alfred Merritt, John Quackenbosh, wife, infant and child, Richard Harall, A. J. Gouly, George Lamonte, C. V. Smith.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.—Wm. Parr, lady 2 children and governess, Jos. Spencer, Capt. E. Thatcher, J. V. L. Pruyn, lady and servant, Sir Antonio Brady, A. G. Meyer and man-servant, W. R. Trippe, Mrs. L. B. Seaner, Miss L. J. Seaner, B. F. Seaner, Mr. Lane, lady and servant, E. Chambers, H. G. Barrington, C. C. Dick, Mrs. C. Phillips, Miss F. Phillips, Miss E. Phillips, Miss Florence Phillips, Samuel Millet, F. Hendrick, H. Hendrick, A. Hendrick, Mrs. A. Greenfield, Miss E. Greenfield, Christian Dennissen, J. G. Hitchcock and lady, A. S. Hill and lady, infant and nurse, Miss Zipeey, Rev. A. C. Walsher, and 495 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......4:28 | Sun sets......7:32 | Moon sets..1:27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...2:53 | Gov. Island...3:42 | Hell Gate..5:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Atlantic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; Weser, (Ger.,) Willegerod, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre, George Mackenzie; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. R. Cromwell & Co.; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Neptune, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Sherman, Halsey, Boston, Fred. Baker; G. W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; F. Cadwallader, Hazell, Baltimore; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; A. C. Stiners, Warren, Philadelphia; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Hugin, (Norw.,) Stork, Newry, Ire., Tetens & Bockmann; Nuova & Rattler, (Ital.,) Commane, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Southern Cross, Hughes, San Francisco, George D. Sutton.

Barks Eidsvold, (Norw.,) Schmidt, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Caroline, (Ger.,) Steuker, Bremen, J. A. Pauli; Snowdon, (Br.,) Wood, Turk's Island, Miller & Houghton; Sarah A. Staples, Stone, New-Orleans, R. Drummond & Co.; Ironsides, Tapley, Satilla River, Lunt Brothers; Norsk Flag, (Norw.,) Metzen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Lelia M. Long, Lewis, Shanghai, Salter & Livermore; Forsoget, (Norw.,) Smith, Queenstown, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Bwight; Marie & Sophie, (Ger.,) Misdeman, Maracaibo, Pavenstadt & Co.; Express, (Br.,) Cates, Carthagena, G. B. Bulley; E. Allen, Allen, Kingston, Jamaica, S. D. Cordova & Co.; H. B. Jones, (Br.,) Wolf, Liverpool, N. S., N. H. Brigham & Co.

Schrs. Gerent, (Br.,) Sandford, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; Hera, Kent, Galveston, T. Nickerson & Co; Agile, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., J. R. Davis & Co.; Isle of Pines, Soull, Yorktown, Va., Overton & Hawkins; Texas, Champlin, Perth Amboy, L. McSorley; Albert Clarence, Freeman Bangor.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br., new, 1,527 tons register,) Young, Glasgow May 29, via Moville 30th, and St. John, N. B., June 13, with mdse. and 491 passengers to Henderson Brothers. Called at St. John, N. B., and landed 152 passengers; experienced strong westerly winds throughout the passage with dense fog during the latter part; June 5, lat. 49 47, lon. 34 14, passed bark Agamemnon (of Liverpool) bound E.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool June 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. June 9, lat. 50 11, lon. 35 06, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 12th, lat. 45 38, lon. 55 10, signaled ship Haltwhistle, (Br.,) do.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans June 8, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Savio, (Ital.,) Geregollo, Ardrossan 54 ds., with pig-iron to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Took the southern passage, and had light winds and calms; has been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Vestal, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Bordeaux 50 ds., with mdse. to Tournade, Veremondoy & Co—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had variable weather; was 14 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Caroline, (Norw.,) Jensen, Cardiff 35 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather; was 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark St. Christopher, (N. G.,) Brandhoff, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather up to the Banks; from thence 15 ds., with strong S. W. winds and thick fog.

Bark Sarah, Brown, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to master. Left in port brig Antelope, for Boston, ldg.

Bark Amelia, Smith, Havre 49 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to J. Atkins & Co. Took the northern passage, and had some rough weather; had no easterly winds; has been 9 ds. W. of George's Banks.

Bark Brother's Pride, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bolten, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Knudsirg, (Norw.,) Evensen, Port Talbot 53 ds., with railroad-iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Heldos, (Norw.,) Jensen, Port Talbot 36 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockman. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather up to the Banks, from thence, 16 ds., with variable weather and dense fog.

Brig Maggie, Crumsley, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbados,) Morgan, Carthagena 22 ds., with hides, &c., to Ribon & Munaz.

Brig Altavela, (Br.,) McLellan, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Goddess, (of Pawtucket,) Raymond, Tampa, Fla., 14 ds., with cedar to E. Taber—vessel to J. L. Hathaway. June 12, lat. 38 15, long. 74 5, spoke bark Yumwir, hence for Sagua. Left port, schr. Carrie for New-York June 2.

Schr. Gertrude, (Br.,) Ingraham, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pines to Jos. Eneas; 14th inst., while lying at anchor in the Lower Bay, lost port anchors and 40 fathoms of chain during a squall from N. W.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hulse, Buenos Ayres 41 ds., with hides, &c., to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Crossed the equator May 24, in lon. 38 30.

Schr. Benjamin Oliver, (of Wellfleet,) Oliver, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pines to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Plymouth, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Vermillion, Nickerson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Prentiss, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Price, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Galota, Camage, Port Johnson, for Wareham.
Schr. Gipsey, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Richard Law, Eldridge, Stonington, for Rondout.
Schr. Josephine, Kane, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Bella Peck, Avery, New-London, for Rondout.
Schr. Sinaloa, Avery, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr. Adeline Townsend, Wixon, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Sarah Purvis, Giles, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Memento, Nickerson, Plymouth, for Rondout.
Schr. A. Terrill, Atwood, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Dr. Kane, Morton, Bridgeport, for Albany.
Schr. Sterling, Allen, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Chas. L. Lovering, Hathaway, Taunton.
Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Thompson, Stonington.
Schr. Susan McDivett, McDivett, New-Haven.
Schr. Wellington, Crane, Portland.
Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton.
Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. S. L. Thompson, Hull, Portland, Conn.
Schr. John S. Foreman, Carpenter, Hartford.
Schr. Adelphi, Allen, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Jno. W. Bell, Price, Taunton, for Amboy.
Schr. Edwin Slate, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Pendleton, New-Haven.
Schr. J. N. Knight, Adams, Danversport.
Schr. Challenge, Perry, River Head.
Schr. H. E. Wellman, Lovell, Providence.
Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Lineklin, Norwich.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Hartford.
Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton, for Rondout.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Black Rock.
Schr. Pavillion, Brightman, Fall River.
Schr. Cna . Cooper, Nickerson, Hartford.
Schr. Rhode Island, Baldwin, Stonington.
Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, New-Haven.
Schr. A. T. Minor, Hill, Stamford.
Schr. Surag, Warwick, Hartford.
Schr. Emma, White, Taunton.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Nmad, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.
Schr. Gale, Shopshire, Norwich.

Sailed.

Steam-ships St. Laurent, for Havre; Weser, for Bremen; Germania, for Hamburg; City of Brooklyn, Algeria, Atlantic and Canada, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Geo. Washington and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; Geo. W. Clyde, for Galveston; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Gergetown, D. C.

Miscellaneous.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, from Bremen via Southampton, which arr. 14th, reports had during the passage westerly winds and much fog; June 7, lat. 49 20, lon. 23 20, passed steam-ship Medway (Br.,) bound E.; 9th, lat. 46 20, lon. 46 03, bark Olbers, (N. G.,) do.; 11th, lat. 43 04, lon. 52 17, steam-ship Spain, hence for Liverpool; 13th, lat. 49 38, lon. 65 04, ship Betty, (N. G.,) from Antwerp for New York; same date, lat. 40 20 N., lon. 66 07, ship Marlborough, (Br.,) hence for Quebec.

The Austrian bark Seth, which arr. on Friday, should have been consigned to Wm. Nelson, Jr., not as reported.

By Telegraph.

CAPE MAY, June 15.—The steamer Richmond, from Liverpool, has passed in for Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 15.—Sld., steamer Manhattan, for New-York; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore; bark Christiana, for Bull River, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 15.—Passed in—For Baltimore, bark Kings County, from Antwerp; brig Storm King, from Trinidad; bark Vino, from Provincetown; bark Stella, from Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., June 15.—Arr. bark Madcap, from Pernambuco, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 15.—Arr., schr. Oconee, from Nassau.

Sld., steam-ships General Barnes, for New-York; Saragossa, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 14.—Arr. bark Ellen Stevens, South Amboy, for Portland; brig Eurodus, Baltimore, for Boston; Elmira, Philadelphia, for do.; schrs Spark, Bonaire, 14 ds., for orders; Storm Petrel, Weehawken, for do; J. P. Wallace, do, for Arnisquam; William Arthur and Mary P. Somers, Philadelphia, for Portland; Anne Bell, do, for Ipswich; Iona, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth; Richard Peterson, Emma B. Shaw, Maggie P. Smith, Hattie Paige, Curtis Tilton, Thomas Clyde, J. B. Anderson, Boston, for Philadelphia; Alice Myrick, Provincetown, for do.; Mary H. Wescott, Lynn, for do.; Frank B. Cotton and Rebecca M. Smith, Quincy Point, for do.; Raven's Wing, Salem, for do.; Joseph Fish, Portsmouth, for do.; Lettie Wells, Calais, for do.; Harriet Fuller, Charles Sawyer, Portland, for Newark; Canary, St. George, for Rappahannock River; Leontine and Exeter, Rockland, for New-York; George Shattuck, Thomaston, for do.; Island City, Gloucester, for do.; Violet, St. John, N. B., for orders; Mary Eliza, Lincolnville, for Pawtucket; H. W. Benedict, Bangor, for Riverhead; H. W. Pierce, of Wellfleet, E. P. Smith, for do.; Breeze, of Gloucester, Olive G. Towers, of Boston, all bound S.; Witch of the Wave, of Boston, bound E.; E. H. Norton, of Wellfleet, on a fishing cruise, 120 barrels.

Sld. schrs. Union, J. T. Alburger, Chas. E. Smith, and Clara.

June 15.—Arr. schrs. Seventy-six, James River for Thomaston; M. B. Mahoney, Bangor for Washington; Ocean Traveler, Beverly for Philadelphia.

The entire fleet is getting under way.

Spoken.

June 10, by schr. S. C. Evans, in lat. 30 50, lon. 66 30, spoke schr. Marguerite, (Fr.,) from St. Pierre, Mart. for New-York; 12th, lat. 35 50, lon. 74, bark Mattano from Baltimore, for St. Thomas.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, June 14.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, from Vera Cruz, to sail for New-York June 15.

June 15.—The steam-ship Bienville has arr. at this port.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 15.—The Cunard line steam-ships Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York June 5, and the Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston June 3, both for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at 4 o'clock this morning, and the latter at noon yesterday.

BERGEN—Sld. June 14, steam-ship St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Hille, for New-York.

ANTWERP—Sld. June 2, steam-ship De Ruyter, Young, for New-York.

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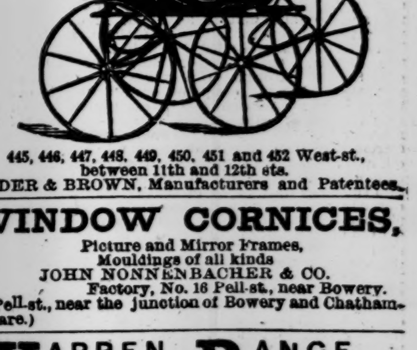

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